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No. 3 Park Place, New York, U. S. A.

VOL. VII

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 27, 1920

No. 17

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The Solution of a Tablet Maker's Problem

How the RIGHT packing would have increased turnover and decreased labor and material costs

One of the five largest selling tablets in the country has encountered stubborn sales resistance because of deterioration through exposure to air. Its present packing:—a corked and sealed glass bottle—protects the quality until first opened, but thereafter the tablets lose in effectiveness when air and moisture come in contact with them as the bottle is reopened again and again.

Sanitape seals each tablet in an individual air and moisture-proof fold of waxed paper which makes exposure to the air impossible until the instant of taking each tablet. This

protection permanently maintains quality, and eliminates the consumer dissatisfaction that frequently results from inadequate tablet protection. Turnover is speeded up and the manufacturer, the dealer and the consumer benefit.

Aside from the advantage of absolute and permanent protection, the sanitape packing method also shows a cost saving on (1) materials; (2) time; (3) labor; (4) space; (5) freight and (6) breakage; as against the method now in use and, therefore, demands careful consideration.

The product referred to was chosen at random and the following comparison of present packing costs and costs if sanitape-packed are representative of a large number of pharmaceutical tablets.

	Old Style Packing 100 tablet package	Sanitape-packed 100 tablet package
Packing	1 Carton	1 Carton
Materials	2 Liner	2 Five Sub-Cartons
	3 Glass Bottle	3 Wax Paper
	4 Metal Cap	4 Paraffine
	5 Cotton Stuffer	
	6 Two Labels	

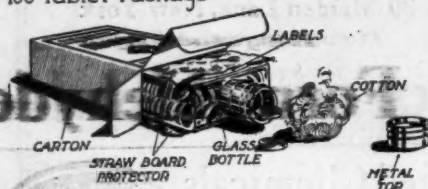
Sanitape Saves Over Present Method

On cost of packing and package material	- Sanitape saves 17%
On Weight	- - - - - Sanitape saves 48%
On Freight rate	- - - - - Sanitape saves 48%

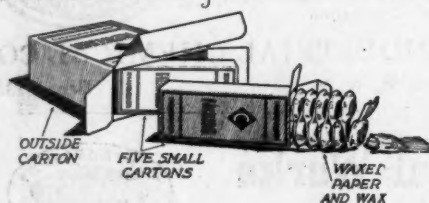
Advantages or Disadvantages

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Glass bottle liable to breakage (2) Tablets crumble by constant contact in shipping (3) Air and moisture reach ALL tablets every time cap is removed from bottle (4) Unsanitary—more than desired number of tablets liable to come out of bottle, necessitating handling to replace | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Light weight package—no danger of breakage (2) Each tablet individually sealed airtight and moisture-proof (3) No rubbing or breaking of tablets in handling or shipping (4) Tablets removed one at a time by tearing off section of tape |
|--|--|

Old Style Packing
100 Tablet Package



Sanitape Packed
100 Tablet Package



The 100 tablet sanitape-packed unit illustrated is the ideal family size; the five small cartons of twenty tablets each furnishing each member of the household with an individual supply.

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Partial List of Solutions Pfaudler Glass Lined Steel Equipment is Used to Contain

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4 to 5% Sulphuric Acid
Conc. Sulphuric Acid
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Conc. Nitric Acid
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Storage Tanks for Distilled
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Sulphonators
Chlorinators
Evaporators
Sublimators
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Jacketed, Hot Water
Jacketed, for oil bath, for
sand bath, for diffused
direct heat.
Evaporating and Crystalliz-
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Made to Suit Your
Needs

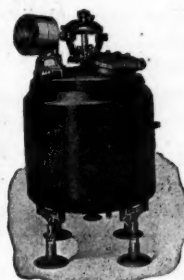


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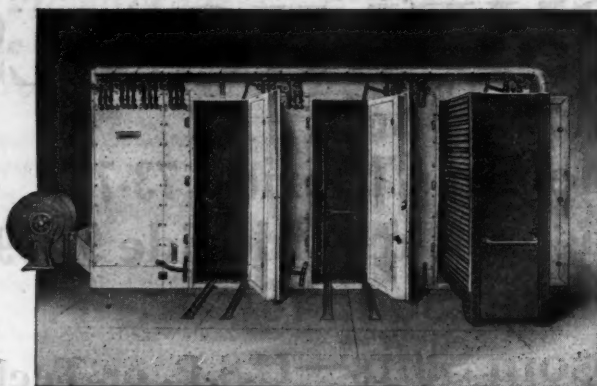
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PRICES CURRENT

IMPORTS

CO-OPERATION ON DYE IMPORTS

The War Trade Board has not received very many reports from manufacturers of dyes in the United States concerning the new colors being made here. The information is of value to the Board in determining whether to issue licenses for the importation of foreign dyes. It has happened that soon after a license was granted for a color, some manufacturer has announced that he was prepared to furnish the identical dye in sufficient quantities and at a reasonable price. At the time of issuing the license, however, the Board had no knowledge that such a dye was about to be put upon the market, and when the Board learned of the fact, it was too late to stop the importation.

Under such circumstances the manufacturer has no right to complain, although he may find that the American demand has been filled for the next six months by the imported product. There must be co-operation between the manufacturer and the Board in order to assure the best results. Naturally, the manufacturer hesitates to make known his plans in regard to a new product very far in advance for fear that his business rivals may anticipate them, but with assurances from the War Trade Board that the information will be held confidential, he will find it to his advantage to supply the information requested. Another phase of the situation for which the Board must make allowance is the fact that manufacturers do not know just when they will be able to put a new product on the market. The process may work out correctly in the laboratory, but endless delays may follow the attempt to make the product in commercial quantities.

FIRE INSURANCE RATES

Unofficial announcement is made to the effect that insurance rates are to be advanced some 100 per cent on policies covering chemical plants. The rates which were already high are to be made exorbitant and perhaps not without reason. Fires of a major character, some preventable, have occurred with startling frequency during the past few months, and as a direct result the underwriters are about to place chemical plants in the same class with farm property located far from any possible protection from loss.

Whether the increase is made effective or not, the subject of fire risk deserve much more serious thought on the part of manufacturers than has been given it in the past. The good to be accomplished by closer harmony between the chemical industry and the safety idea looms large in view

of the prospect that the manufacturers may be forced to assume their own fire risks. The class of labor in most plants of this character is very hard to reach through the printed word on account of the diversity of nationalities which even the smallest plants represent, and yet the work of the National Safety Council among these men has been limited to a few printed bulletins on the plant bulletin board.

When all is said and done, no better way to bring the idea into action is possible than personal "advertising" through the individual plant foremen. These must be "sold" the idea first, but once they are sold, the campaign is all but won, for the word of the foreman is law on every subject to his gang.

WATCH YOUR RIVAL AS WELL AS YOUR STEP

If the average man, or even one considerably below the average, did not know something of the outstanding features of the current news, McSwiney's fast, the political outlook, the Polish situation, and so on, he might justly be considered a "back number" without further qualification. The expression, "no news is good news," was certainly not intended to give the impression that it is better not to keep up to date in matters of world-wide importance. However, in spite of the restricted field of interest of those engaged in the chemical industry, instances are repeatedly coming up of their utter indifference to media of information in that field. A few days ago the works manager of a large chemical plant inquired of a representative of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS about a fire in the plant of his principal competitor. At first the question failed to bring an answer, but later it was realized that the information sought concerned a fire which had happened two months before! "O tempus, O mores!" Certainly there is room for improvement when a man takes two months to find out that his nearest and dearest competitor has had to shut up shop on account of a fire. It wouldn't be so bad if they were not located in the same town.

CONDITION OF THE DRUG MARKET

The National Wholesale Druggists Association receives committee reports at its annual meetings which are of great interest to the trade because these reports are written by men engaged in active business life, who know every detail of the drug business in the particular line which they are requested to review. During Monday's session at the Cincinnati meeting this year Charles L. Huisling, as chairman of the Committee on Drug Market, submitted a paper in which he said that in the opinion of the committee of which he is chairman that stabilization of prices will be much more rapid after Election, especially if the public can see early evidence of much needed reforms in Government policies. While lower prices are likely, he said the committee felt that conditions would bring about a larger volume of buying. Mr. Huisling declared that the vacillating and med-

dlesome policy of the present administration and the continuance of high taxes have contributed more than anything else to prevent an earlier settlement of our industrial difficulties.

It is encouraging to learn from the report that the United States has taken the place formerly occupied by Germany in the chemical and drug field, and are now too firmly established to ever be forced to give way. The committee recommended a sane and sensible readjustment of tariffs, but warned against building a tariff wall that would make manufacturers contented with the home market, instead of forcing them to increase their output and find markets abroad for excess products.

Cancellations of orders have become so numerous in all lines of industry since prices began to fall that the National Association of Credit Men has deemed it advisable to issue an appeal to merchants to exercise more care in buying. It is estimated that the return of merchandise has cost the country more than \$100,000,000 in a year. Cancellation without the consent of the shipper, violates the good faith which forms the basis of all business transactions. Without a business conscience the purchaser cannot hope for success in trade. He will soon find himself on the black list, unable to obtain credit, and looked upon with suspicion by manufacturers and jobbers.

Retailers selling a certain brand of talking machine are telling the "dear public" their records are the only ones made from real shellac of the approved grade because forsooth their company has a corner on the shellac market. Shellac dealers in the trade are wondering why the price dropped 40 per cent with all grades freely offered. How is it that other talking machine manufacturers will let a competitor play "puss in the corner" with the public?



Alcohol the Best Solvent

Accidents Due to Chemical Pipes and Tanks

Much Depends Upon the Selection of Material Used in Specific Cases and the Intelligence of the Workmen

By HOMER A. HOFFMAN, Safety Engineer, Monsanto Chemical Works, St. Louis

PPIPE lines and tanks are an important factor in the distribution and storage of liquids in a chemical factory and it is not infrequently that we hear of an accident due to a break in the line, the overflowing of a tank, of persons becoming unconscious while in a tank, and even explosions as the result of directing a line into a tank other than the one intended. Although this is but one of the hazards of the chemical industry it is one to which considerable attention may be given.

Our first consideration is the liquid to be handled, its reactions, its specific gravity and viscosity. In the selection of pipes and tanks it must be known in what way they will be affected by the liquid handled, what will be the probable life of the pipe or tank and will it give off impurities that will affect the liquid.

The field to select from is large and various so that generally a choice can be made to fit the case. For instance, cast iron does very well for sulfuric, but not for tannins, which are best handled in copper or brass lined tanks and pipes. A few of the materials may be enumerated, such as stoneware, earthenware, monel, lead, aluminum, glasscoated or enameled cast iron, hard rubber, and wood, all of which are used to meet certain conditions. The choice woods are cypress, redwood and long leafed pine.

For high pressure pipe where the liquid necessitates costly material, cast iron or other pipe of sufficient strength and lined with the particular material is used. Connections on all high pressure lines must be flanged, and valves are to be of a re-inforced type. It will be found advantageous to use replaceable seats in such valves.

Construction of Tanks

Tanks used for the storage of flammable liquids should be placed so as to conform to the requirements of the National Fire Protection Association or other such body. For non-flammable chemicals the tanks acting as distribution centers may be placed above ground or overhead, and underground. Underground tanks may be set vertically or horizontally, the latter being preferable for those of large capacity. A well or pit of concrete should act as a receptacle, the space between the pit walls and tank should be wide enough to allow the passage of a man at any point and the tank mounted about 15 inches above the pit bottom. This will allow for an easy inspection,

CARELESSNESS OF WORKMEN

Care in cleaning and repairing tanks is very important, and rules governing such operations should be strictly enforced, the importance may be illustrated by an occurrence at our plant which took place before the safety idea was recognized. The work on the particular tank was a welding job and before consulting the superintendent or chemist to ascertain if the tank had been properly ventilated, the welder injected his torch into the tank causing an explosion which resulted in his death and injury to his helper who had expected something of the sort and was making a getaway. On another occasion a foreigner, who was employed as a leadburner was found doing a job on a tank that had not been inspected. When asked how he knew it was safe to start, he replied "He is all right. I try him first with my torch, he no blow up."— (Extract from article by Homer A. Hoffman)

tion, room for anyone making repairs, and provide proper ventilation about the tank. If the tank is in too close quarters the painting of the same is often overlooked and its life will not be as long as expected.

The pit will withstand the action of fumes and acid far better if lined with asphalt, tar, or one of the like preparations on the market; the latter as a rule contains a binder of asbestos or other material which prevents its cracking, or scaling off. A stationary ladder should be at the pit opening so a person may emerge without delay. When a person is working in the pit a sign to that effect should be hung outside or better still, have a man above the pit. Gratings are not suitable pit covers as they allow water and dirt to accumulate in the pit, but if used, drainage should be provided for. A sliding cover or sectional lids are generally used for the purpose.

Precautions Against Accidents

Overhead tanks present more problems. The location is an important consideration. If placed over passageways, as is sometimes done, a drip pan of sufficient size, with a drain to a sewer or emergency tank must be provided to carry off any liquid from a leak, overflow or burst. When placed in or on a building, it must be known that the floor, roof or building will not be overloaded when the tank is full.

Wood is used to a large extent for overhead tanks and since the woods previously mentioned will resist the action of sulfuric and acetic acids of 20%, many, mostly of the open type, are found in chemical works. The failure of wooden tanks is often caused by the corrosion of flat hoops, the inner side of which cannot be seen and defects noted. It is advisable therefore to use only round hoops which can be gone over from time to time. Wooden tanks should not be allowed to dry out, but if such is necessary the hoops should be tightened before being put into use again. Dry rot is another cause of failure, so periodical inspections should be made. There must be as small a surface as possible in contact with other materials.

Pressure tanks should be tested under pressure before being put into use. Thus a tank car of liquid chlorine is subjected to a pressure of about 300 lbs. per square inch. Such a tank will receive jolts, so it must be heavily insulated and the dome fittings encased in a hood. Switches and sidings from which such tanks are being loaded or unloaded should have a warning or lock on the switch.

In the case of all above ground or overhead tanks a hose-line with a stream sufficient to drown a burst, and an emergency box containing gloves, goggles, safe clothing, etc. should be kept in the vicinity. A runway or platform should be built over the tops of closed tanks so that valves and cocks can be reached from above or to one side. The chief advantage of the overhead tank is that distribution from the same is by gravity.

Warning to Workmen

In cases where a workman must enter a tank it should be run full of water to expel all gases, or a jet of fresh air run in for a sufficient length of time beforehand. Any workman entering a tank must be supplied with an approved type of respirator and protective clothing, and if the entrance is through a manhole, he must wear a belt with slings under the arms attached to a flexible cable held at the other end by a man on the outside of the tank. A jet of fresh air from a compressor or some reliable source should be run into the tank as long as there is a man inside. If an open light or flame is used inside of the tank, we use a helmet which has a hose supplying air from outside the tank or one with a compressed air tank fitted to the helmet, which supply will last for half an hour. Proper supervision is absolutely necessary.

The same classification overhead and underground may be applied to pipelines. Condition of climate enters as a factor so that underground lines are preferable in colder climates when not housed or in heated buildings. For outside use where a number of lines are run parallel they should be set below the frost line in half round tile and cover acting as a conduit with breaks at intervals to serve as a drain in case of a leak. The tile cover not only prevents seepage but can be easily removed for making new installations or repairs.

With underground lines a burst can do little or no damage, there are no drips to contend with, all valves can be reached from above, the tripping hazard is eliminated, no installation is required, there is no freezing in the lines and no danger from falling material when the installation is made. All valves, cutoffs, cocks, etc. must be clearly marked and open ends tagged to show what is being handled in the line. When compression is used to force the liquid through the lines, all connections should be flanged and the line tested before being put into use.

Overhead lines present quite a few hazards. In routing the lines care must be taken to see that those to contain toluol, benzol, alcohol, etc., are not run above or too near to motors, open flames, boilers and switches, as a drip may become ignited. Where it is required that acid, lye or other such lines cross passageways, they should be jacketed to prevent a drip or spray from falling on anyone beneath. The hangers supporting pipe should be strong enough to support the weight of a man in addition to the working load, as invariably you will find some person who will lean a ladder against, or stand on, a pipe.

Difficulty sometimes arises due to an accumulation of sludge or the tendency of a liquid to crystallize in the pipe. The latter can, in most cases be prevented by using a small steam coil about the pipe and covering with asbestos.

The Surplus Property Branch, Office of the Quartermaster General of the Army has sold to Thomson & Kelly Co., of Boston, the remaining surplus of bandages and absorbent cotton, purchased for the use of the Army during the war. The sale netted the Government more than \$1,000,000. The bandages alone represent a quantity sufficient to supply the hospitals and surgeons of the United States with all their needs for at least 18 months. The Boston firm was the highest of a number of bidders.

LEVINSTEIN SUIT AGAINST DU PONT

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Boston, Mass., Oct. 25.—Judge Morton and a jury are hearing the evidence presented in the United States District Court by Edgar Levinstein in his suit against E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., who claims that the Du Pont company failed to deliver certain types of dyes under a contract which was made with him by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. Levinstein claims \$1,000,000 damages for breach of contract.

It is stated in the complaint that the du Pont company in 1916 bought of Levinstein, Ltd., of Manchester, England, the exclusive right to manufacture and sell the Levinstein dyes in America, with the agreement that Edgar Levinstein, who had for many years been the sole representative of Levinstein, Ltd. in the United States, with headquarters in Boston, should be continued as a selling medium for these dyes. The du Pont company agreed to reserve for Edgar Levinstein an annual supply of Levinstein dyes and also du Pont dyes on which he was guaranteed a profit, it is alleged.

Edgar Levinstein claims that the du Pont company solicited his customers to transfer their trade in dyes to the du Pont company, thereby violating their contract.

The New South Wales Government's bill to deal with profiteering covers a wide field, and promises drastic action, says the London "Chemist and Druggist." The Bill applies to drugs and chemicals, proprietary medicines, medical instruments, disinfectants, soaps, toilet requisites, and oils. A Profiteering Prevention Court is established, with penalties of £100, or three months' imprisonment, for the first offence; £200, or six months, for the second offence; and for the third offence imprisonment for five years. The penalties for a corporation include £200, £500 and £1,000 in fines, and finally the winding up of the offending company, the chairman and managing director and officials of which will be deemed personally guilty, unless they can prove the act was committed without their knowledge or consent.

Discovery of great sulphur deposits in the mountains south of Guatemala City, Guatemala, Central America, is reported by William Fox, a British subject. He recently visited the town of Cuajiniquilapa, and while making an excavation he says he found veins of crystallized sulphur running across the mountains through Pacaya toward Guatemala City.

The freighter Clauseus arrived at San Francisco during the week from Sabine, Tex., with a cargo of 7,500 tons of crude sulphur. A third of this is being held for local needs and the rest shipped to Portland, Ore., by rail.

The American Marine Paint Co., Inc., 8 Bridge Street, New York City, has construction work under way on its new three-story plant at Richards and Commerce Street, Brooklyn, estimated to cost about \$65,000.

F. W. Pickard, of Wilmington, Del., an executive of the sales department of the Du Pont Powder Company is in San Francisco on a business trip.

The Aromatic Products Co., Wauwatosa, a suburb of Milwaukee, Wis., carried insurance of \$45,000 on stock damaged by fire on Oct. 14.

The Chemists' Club announces that election returns will be announced in Rumford Hall on the evening of Nov. 2, and refreshments served.

The Staier Chemical Co., 443 Riverside avenue, Newark, N. J., has filed notice of an increase in capital from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

Trade Notes and Personals

A rich quicksilver strike has been made in the property of the New Guadalupe Mining Company near San Jose, Cal.

Dr. L. H. Baekeland will speak on his experiences in South America, at a meeting of the Chemists' Club on Friday evening, Oct. 29.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. have made a gift to the University of California, Berkeley, to cover the expense of a research on the use of certain dyes in medicine.

The Apache Powder Co., said to be a subsidiary of the Phelps-Dodge Co., is erecting a powder factory at Benson, Ariz., at a cost of about \$5,000,000. A specialty will be made of blasting powder for use in mining.

The Pacific Coast Mint Growers' Co. has begun distilling mint on its farm near Klamath Falls, Ore., and is securing a yield of about sixty pounds of oil per acre. The company has forty acres of mint in bearing and will greatly increase the acreage.

Japanese buyers are making purchases of gallstones recovered from cattle and San Francisco holders have received as high as \$150 a pound. While it is popularly believed that they are used as charms, chemists state that they are wanted on account of their content of cholesterol, which is used in biological laboratories.

The New York Board of Trade and Transportation adopted resolutions at a meeting, recently, favoring the repeal of the excess profits tax and the substitution thereof of a tax upon every business involving the sale of any commodity or merchandise equal to 1 per cent of the gross sales, and that such tax be collected monthly from the vendor.

D. A. Himadi, of D. A. Himadi & Co., Inc., 51-53 Maiden Lane, New York and president of the Lodi Trust Co., Lodi, N. J., announces that Richard Sheldrick formerly secretary, director and sales manager of the Kalbfleisch Corporation for fifteen years, has become vice-president of D. A. Himadi & Co. The company will specialize in chemicals as jobbers and manufacturers' agents.

An organization capitalized at \$100,000,000 to promote foreign trade was endorsed by the American Bankers' Association at the Washington meeting last week. The plan was submitted by John McHugh of New York, chairman of the committee appointed to study the question, and vice president of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank. The details will be worked out under the Edge Law, which permits a corporation to issue debentures against foreign securities to the amount of ten times its capital so that the proposed company would have a minimum ability financially of about a billion dollars.

Dr. Kirby Smith, health officer of Oakland, Cal., has issued a statement opposing the proposed amendments against vivisection and vaccination to be voted upon in November. He declares that the general public does not realize what animal experimentation has done and cites a recent example in the case of the olive industry of the State. Following the banning of the sale of olives in many States because of alleged properties they contained, experiments were made by the University of California, in which guinea pigs played a prominent part, and a process of sterilization evolved which removes all possible source of danger. Other specific instances of the value of animal experiments were cited.

N.W.D.A. HEARS HUISKING'S REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN THE DRUG MARKET

New York Broker Believes Situation Will Improve After Election—He Declares United States Is the Leading Drug and Chemical Market of the World—Delegates from New York

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 27.—The train bringing delegates to the National Wholesale Druggists' Convention from New York, Philadelphia, Washington and Pittsburgh, arrived Sunday and from that time on the hotels Gibson, Sinton and Havlin were the scene of great activity. During Sunday evening and Monday morning the Southern and Western delegates arrived, and the reception committee was busy every moment registering members and looking after their welfare. Among the delegates and their wives and companies and firms represented at the convention are the following:

H. N. Alford, Atlanta
Geo. M. Armor, Baltimore
Mr. & Mrs. L. Allenberg, Milwaukee
Mr. & Mrs. R. L. Anderson, Decatur, Illinois
H. H. Arrington, Rome, Ga.
Abbott Laboratories, Chicago
Thos. H. Appleton, Nashville
W. G. Allen, Tampa, Fla.
W. A. Altman, Columbus, O.
Sewall D. Andrews, Minneapolis
P. E. Anderson, New York
Allaire-Woodward & Co., Peoria
Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. Antram, Buffalo
President Robt. H. Bradley, Toledo
Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Best, Memphis
Roy T. Ballard, New York
R. W. Blanding, Providence
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Balch, Ashland, O.
A. R. Brunser, Chicago
Max Bakst, Bakst Bros., New York
Willis A. Baily, Zanesville, O.
Albert F. Bertine, New York
C. M. Badgley, Boston
John B. Brunner, St. Louis
F. E. Bogart, Detroit
H. J. Brady, Baltimore
Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Bodman, New York
O. L. Biebinger, St. Louis
R. J. Bynum, New Orleans
Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Barber, New York
P. L. Brand, Brooklyn
W. W. Curtis, New Orleans
Chas. H. Camp, New York
Henry Campbell, Columbus, O.
Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Cramer, Chicago
W. F. Crawley, Brooklyn
Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Clark, Rochester, N. Y.
A. J. Cavanaugh, Richmond, Va.
Sewall Cutler, Boston
H. D. Cown, Buffalo, N. Y.
Raymond Deyo, New York
Henry Dickey, Baltimore
Mr. and Mrs. Erwin J. Dohmen, Milwaukee
R. R. Ellis, Memphis, Tenn.
Mr. and Mrs. C. J. A. Fitzsimmons, New York
Ralph L. Fuller, Cleveland, O.
Howell Foster, New York
H. H. Gritzan, Baltimore
Donald N. Gilpin, Baltimore
F. H. Galbraith, Milwaukee
Wm. Graham, Baltimore
P. McK. Garrison, New York
R. H. Goddin, New York
W. H. Hill, Detroit
Mr. and Mrs. Chas. L. Huis-king, New York
Luclen B. Hall, Cleveland, O.
J. L. Hopkins, New York
Albert Hillis, Philadelphia
Glenn Haskell, Chicago
Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Holliday, New York
E. J. Hopkins, New York
Milton H. Hickox, Washington
R. L. Justice, Greensboro, N. C.
Benj. A. Jackson, Providence
Geo. B. Kauffmann, Columbus, O.
C. Mahlon Kline, Philadelphia
Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Kauffmann, Columbus, O.
Earl Kemper, St. Louis
Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Lilly, Jr., Indianapolis
Mr. and Mrs. T. R. L. Loud, New York
C. S. Littell, New York
Mr. and Mrs. Eli Lilly, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Lilly, Indianapolis
B. MacCallum, Rochester, N. Y.
Herbert R. Molvaime, Philadelphia
J. J. McNamara, New Orleans, La.
F. K. McCartney, St. Louis, Mo.
Geo. W. Merck, New York
W. J. Mooney, Indianapolis
Jas. W. Morrison, Chicago
John J. Malloy, Philadelphia
W. F. Martin, Rochester, N. Y.
Geo. S. Mackay, New York
P. C. Magnus, New York
C. S. Martin, Nashville, Tenn.
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. R. Merrell, St. Louis
Mr. and Mrs. Carl F. G. Meyer, St. Louis
S. M. Moneyppenny, New York
Jas. F. Pickett, Washington, D. C.
Cary Peter, Louisville, Ky.
Parke-Davis & Co., Detroit
Mr. and Mrs. Jas. T. Pardee, Midland, Mich.
Adam Pfromm, Philadelphia
Romaine Pierson, New York
S. B. Penick, New York
W. J. Ounlan, New York
A. H. Rowe, New York
Mr. and Mrs. Walter Smith, Philadelphia
A. M. Stewart, New York
Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Stallman, New York
W. J. Schleffell, New York
Evans E. A. Stone, New York
A. A. Teeter, New York
Wm. Leland Thompson, Troy, N. Y.
C. H. Waterbury, New York
Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Watermever, New York
A. A. Wasserscheidt, New York
H. S. Webber, New York

The Committee on Entertainment comprises Lee Wiltsee, Chairman, Wm. M. Anderson, Roy Ballard, C. V. Carver, Geo. F. Dietrie, Geo. A. Dieterle, Carl Dittman, W. H. Doherty, P. W. Drackett, Sr., P. W. Drackett, Jr., Tib Dreiss, H. O. Drinkuth, H. T. Emerson, A. H. Evans, F. E. Finch, R. C. Heinzman, Peter Herman, H. W. Jenisch, A. Jergens, Jr., C. H. Krieger, John Uri Lloyd, W. F. Leonard, T. P. McHugh, Wm. Massman,

Sam Maxwell, Caswell A. Mayo, Chas. G. Merrell, Thurston Merrell, L. C. Minor, J. D. Nelson, W. Howard Osborn, John Onwaka, R. W. Proctor, Ida M. Radliff, H. M. Rasm, J. T. Rouse, G. E. Schaefer, R. P. Strauss, F. C. Terry, Alfred Vogeler, Karl Vogeler.

The out-of-town members of the committee are Willis A. Bailey, Zanesville, O.; Wm. M. Beall, Steubenville, O.; W. A. Caperton, Indianapolis, Ind.; L. R. Dronberger, Mansfield, O.; L. B. Kauffmann, Columbus, O.; Geo. B. Parke, Toledo, O.; J. D. Price, Columbus, O.; John C. Robinson, Dallas, Tex.; L. W. Robinson, Dallas, Tex.; Harry Skillman, Detroit, Mich.; A. H. Van Gorder, Cleveland, O.

The address of President R. H. Bradley was devoted to a discussion of better merchandising methods by training salesmen. He urged wholesale druggists to use their influence in founding departments of commercial pharmacy in the various colleges of pharmacy giving courses of salesmanship, accounting, commercial law, advertising, buying and taxation. He suggested that only small stocks should be carried in view of the uncertainty in the market conditions. Members of the Association were cautioned to be on the watch for new medicinal preparations of doubtful therapeutic value, many of which have come into existence since national prohibition. Allusion was made to the number of new wholesalers that have been received from the ranks of former liquor dealers, with the comment that the future of these houses would be watched with interest.

Huisking's Drug Market Report

Charles L. Huisking of New York, chairman of the Committee on the Drug Market, submitted a report on prices in which he said in part: "I separated from the total list, twenty articles of about equal importance to the everyday jobbing drug business, ten of which declined and the other half advanced in value. On the lower side, the articles taken into consideration were citric acid, tartaric acid, camphor, oil of anise, cod liver oil, oil of mustard, sugar of milk, quicksilver, rhubarb, and celery seed, and the aggregate reduction on these ten articles amounted to 73%.

"On the higher side the aggregate advance amounted to 65% based on increased values in acetanilid, oxalic acid, glycerin, buchu leaves, lycopodium, naphthaline, citronella oil, bromide of potash, permanganate of potash, and santonine. A final analysis therefore, shows that conditions existing in the world's markets during the past twelve months have had their influence on drugs and chemicals to perhaps as great an extent as on any other line of equal importance, and the opposite courses followed by these price changes demonstrate more clearly the fluctuating nature of our particular line of business. Speculation of course, is always an important factor and contributes at least to some extent when prices show an advancing tendency.

Government Policies Retard Trade

"During the past few months there have been more marked evidences of general industrial depression throughout the whole world, and this has carried with it a natural tendency to lower prices, but through it all the volume of business has kept up very well in the drug markets which indicates clearly that buyers generally have been following a holding off policy, and stocks have been allowed to decrease to a minimum and until the reconstructive period has been allowed to progress somewhat further we can only advocate a continuance of that same policy. At the same time we feel justified in saying that reconstruction has recently shown signs of greater progress, and I firmly believe that after next month when the Presidential election is over progress towards stabilization, will be even much more rapid, and more especially if we are fortunate enough to see early evidences of much needed reforms in Government circles generally. It will help more than anything else to steady conditions, and while this im-

provement will inevitably bring with it a tendency to lower prices, the latter condition will just as surely bring about a larger volume of buying, and I want to say right here that the vacillating and meddlesome policy of Government authorities and the continuance of high taxes have contributed perhaps more than anything else to prevent an earlier settlement of our industrial ailments.

United States the Leading Drug Market

Viewing the drug market from all angles we feel that we can afford to be optimistic regarding the outlook during the coming year. A prolonged depression seems most improbable. There is still a great amount of unfinished work and an imperative need for production of goods to satisfy not only this country's requirements but those of the rest of the world as well. The drug business of the United States today is on as solid a foundation as it ever was, in fact, even more so, as this country today in the drug and chemical field is undoubtedly the leading market. We have taken the place that Germany formerly occupied, and are now too firmly established to ever have to give way. A sane and sensible readjustment of tariffs is perhaps the next requisite, but the greatest mistake that could be made today in regard to the chemical industry of this country would be to build a high protective wall around it which would have a tendency to make our manufacturers content with our own large home markets instead of forcing them to continue their present policy of increasing their output and finding markets abroad for their excess quantities.

"Of course, one factor that has militated for some time past against greater export is the unfavorable rate of exchange in practically all foreign currencies, but on the other hand this has helped to increase imports which in turn have released greater quantities of American made goods for our home markets and a continuation of this during the reconstruction period will help to bring about equalization of values and a gradual drift to the desired level. A bright feature in our steady march towards chemical progress was the recent announcement of amalgamation of interests on the part of four of the leading chemical concerns of the country, thus giving to this country the largest individual chemical concern in the world, and more consolidation of interests along those lines would not be surprising."

C. K. Kiger, acting chairman of the committee on commercial travelers and selling methods presented the results of an investigation into the desirability of compensating salesmen on a commission basis, and also suggested the advisability of giving these men a special compensation for introducing goods provided manufacturers pay for that special service.

The President appointed the following committees:

The committee on nominations consists of C. F. Michaels, of San Francisco; F. C. Groover, Jacksonville; G. R. Merrell, St. Louis; W. W. Gibson, Buffalo, and A. D. Parker, New Orleans.

Committee on time and place of next meeting consists of B. A. Jackson, Providence; Max Bakst, New York; S. D. Andrews, Minneapolis; C. J. Dewoody, Dallas, and E. D. Taylor, Richmond.

Committee on president's address: F. E. Bogart, Detroit; I. A. Solomons, Savannah; C. W. Whittlesey, New Haven; L. Schiff, Los Angeles; C. J. Kiger, New York.

Committee on auditing: Clarence Leich, Evansville, Ind.; A. L. Freeman, Knoxville, Tenn.; H. L. Waterbury, Troy.

Of Interest in the Trade

Gerald Wilson, secretary of the Davison Chemical Co., Baltimore, is in Cuba, on business for the company.

Phineas Kent, Jr., is manager of the new branch office of the Geigy Company, Inc., at 64 West Randolph street, Chicago.

Charles L. Huisking, 5 Platt street, New York, has returned from his recent trip to London and the Continent, arriving on the Carmania.

Flames which started in the chemistry department of the Agricultural building of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn, Ala., Oct. 17, caused a loss of \$50,000.

Chan Chu, of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, Peking, China, arrived at San Francisco recently and will tour this country making a survey and study of oils.

McCarthy & Co., Newark, N. J., has filed plans for the erection of a new one-story factory on Thomas Street for the manufacture of chemical products, estimated to cost about \$50,000.

Construction work is well under way on the three-story factory addition for the American Drug & Press Association, Decorah, Iowa. It will be 46 x 228 feet and is estimated to cost about \$70,000.

Many automobile wheel rims are now zinc coated by the sherardizing process. This treatment retards rusting, which in the past impaired the life of the rims and caused occasional accidents due to fastenings giving away.

The National Kelp Products Co. has been organized at San Diego, Cal. to manufacture various chemicals from kelp. The officers of the concern are: J. B. McLees, president; F. M. Lockwood, vice-president; Dan W. Knoll, secretary; H. B. Adsit, treasurer.

The Atlantic Refining Co., Cleveland, O., has filed plans for a one-story steel building on Butler Street, near Fifty-seventh Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., for increased production of disinfectant and chemical products. It is estimated to cost about \$15,000, exclusive of machinery.

"Putting the Glass Industry on a Scientific Basis" is the title of a paper by E. Ward Tillotson, which has been reprinted in pamphlet form from a recent issue of "Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering." A paper on "The Problems of the Petroleum Industry," by William A. Hamor, has also been issued as a pamphlet.

A Harding and Coolidge Campaign Club has been organized by the employers and employees of the various houses connected with the wholesale drug, chemical, paint and allied trades. Headquarters have been opened at 59-61 Maiden lane. The club will participate in the parade which is to be held on Thursday evening, October 28.

The Department of Industrial Chemistry of the Newark Technical School is compiling a list of chemical and affiliated manufacturers and their products for the purpose of advancing the chemical industry in New Jersey. When the list is complete the department will be able to tell if a given chemical is for sale in New Jersey and if a supply is at hand. It will also show what is now being made as finished goods, what is available as crudes and intermediates, etc. Allan R. Cullimore is director of the school and F. D. Crane, Montclair, research chemist of the department.

STIMULATING GERMAN CHEMICAL TRADE BY REDUCING EXPORT DUTY 50 PER CENT

Plan Applies to Heavy and Light Chemicals—Employers Association Reports on Number of Plants and Workers During 1919—Estimate of a Full-Time Worker's Earnings

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Berlin, Oct. 9.—The report of the Board of Directors of the Employers Association of the German Chemical Industry covering the year 1919 has just been issued and contains many interesting items. Most of the German chemical works are situated in the Leipzig, Cologne, Berlin and Hamburg districts, Leipzig and Cologne showing the highest figures of part-time workers with 125,559 and 121,537 men respectively. There were 15,060 insured works in 1919 as compared with 15,240 in 1918, the decrease in the total being principally due to the cession of Alsace-Lorraine to France. The number of both part-time workers and full-time workers has considerably decreased in comparison with 1918.

While in 1918 there were 360,256 full-time workers—this term referring to men who have put in at least 300 days a year—the figure has dropped to 294,766 in 1919, representing a decline of slightly more than 18 per cent. A corresponding decline in the number of part-time workers is recorded, the respective figures being 849,660 in 1918 and 544,161 in 1919. The most conspicuous decline in the number of full-time workers has taken place in the Cologne and Hamburg districts, the respective percentages being 31.9 and 27.9. The total hours of work put in during 1919 by the 294,766 full-time workers were 88,231,447 as compared with 107,835,679 hours in 1918 while the wages and salaries total for workers and staff amounted to 1,131,682,109 marks. A comparison of the development of plants, the number of full-time workers, wages and annual earnings of a full-time worker since 1913, reveal an upward trend in practically all the aforementioned categories as may be seen from the table below:

Year	No. of plants	No. of full-time workers	Wages in Marks	Average annual earnings of full-time worker in Marks
1913	15,042	277,629	351,530,206	1,266
1914	15,014	245,980	313,508,108	1,274
1915	14,914	129,646	295,217,251	1,344
1916	14,993	256,420	382,783,261	1,493
1917	15,129	334,851	652,877,501	1,950
1918	15,204	360,256	899,141,025	2,468
1919	15,060	294,766	1,064,782,786	3,612

Of special significance is the rise in wages. The upward tendency in that category has been continuing during 1920 in a marked manner, wages being in some instances paid which amount to a yearly income of 18,000 marks. As regards the figures depicted in the table above, it should be borne in mind that the annual income of a male adult worker is considerably in excess of the average given inasmuch as in the compilation of the table the earnings of females and youths has been included. The density of the various districts is shown by the following table:

Sections	No. of plants	Sections	No. of plants
Cologne	2,562	Nuremberg	1,648
Leipzig	2,648	Mannheim	1,325
Hamburg	2,043	Breslau	1,235
Berlin	2,518	Frankfurt-am-Main	1,081

At a recent sitting of the Federal Ministry of Economics which was attended by delegates of the various Reichstag parties, several far-reaching decisions were arrived at. It was agreed, among others, that no export levy should for the time being be put on merchan-

dise the export sales of which during August, 1920, were more than 50 per cent less than the average sales during the months of August, 1919, to July, 1920. By far the most important decision, however was the adoption of the sliding scale principle for fixing the different rates. Under the new scheme there will be a certain basic duty for each kind of goods, with additions or reductions varying according to the fluctuations of the German foreign exchange, the situation of the foreign markets, and the productive activity of the home industry. In case export goods are partly or wholly made of foreign raw materials, due consideration will be given to that fact when fixing rates. Three plans for carrying these principles into practical effect are being considered, but no definite measures have been taken so far. Judging by the comment in interested quarters as well as by the press, it cannot be said that manufacturers and exporters are over-enthusiastic about the reframing of the regulations though it is generally conceded that the reduction of rates may result in stimulating business, as some of the rates have been reduced by 60 per cent. The reduction for heavy and light chemicals is 50 per cent.

Fairly brisk business is reported from Cologne where borax and copper vitriol were particularly in demand. Export sales show a decided improvement as may be judged by the fact that specific export chemicals were much in demand. The following prices were quoted at Hamburg during the latter days of September (Quotations are in marks per pound): Lead sugar, 4.20; borax, crystals, 5.00; yellow prussiate of potash, 14.85; potassium chlorate, 4.50; nitrate of potash, 3.15; citric acid, 38.00.

UNFAIR GERMAN TRADE PRACTICES

In reply to a complaint of unfair trade practices by German houses made by an American exporter, the American Association of Commerce and Trade in Berlin frankly says that some German firms have not kept to their contracts with Americans and that similar complaints have been received from firms in Holland and Denmark. The letter continues:

"There is a tendency on the part of some German manufacturers and export firms to be greedy. For instance, in some cases wages have had to be increased 25 per cent and these firms have taken advantage of the situation and added anywhere from 50 per cent to 150 per cent to their contract prices.

"American firms must protect themselves when placing orders here, they should enter into no contract which contains the word 'Freibleibend,' which practically means that the manufacturer and exporter can change the contract price for any reason that may arise after order has been given. Under protection of this word in the contract, American buyers of German goods have received bills far in excess of the original contract.

"Another matter of importance: goods should be examined here before shipment to ascertain whether or not they are true to sample. If American buyers will give the German exporters distinctly to understand that a contract is a contract (without any 'Freibleibend' element in it) much trouble will be avoided. Americans should also make it clear that if goods arrive in the United States accompanied with any charges in excess of contract agreement, they will be refused."

Fire, Oct. 9, destroyed a portion of the plant of the Frankford Bleachery, 4335 Factory street, Philadelphia, Pa., with loss estimated to be about \$10,000.

The General Chemical Co., 25 Broad street, New York, N. Y., has construction work under way on the addition to its plant at Marcus Hook, Pa.

The Editor's Correspondence

Essentials of a Chemist's Contract

Editor DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS:

Mr. Skinner's recommendations concerning the essential points of a chemist's contract show a careful study of the situation, but nevertheless exhibit the lawyer's attitude more closely than that of the technical or business man's. The chemist would probably criticize Mr. Skinner's proposed contract, as much too involved; the danger being that the more complicated the contract, the more frequent the lawsuits.

The first paragraph of Mr. Skinner's contract seems entirely unnecessary and would undoubtedly tend to cause friction between employer and employee. Every reputable research chemist expects to devote his working hours to the service of the company that employs him, and in return he expects among other things that his surroundings be made as pleasant as possible. If the attitude between employer and employee is not correct at the start, no contract, however cleverly worded will make the situation more satisfactory for either party. Quite often in emergencies the research chemist will prove exceedingly valuable in fields far remote from chemistry. This is the rule and not the exception, and because it is so, it is foolish to limit by contract the research chemist to chemistry.

Mr. Skinner's clause relating to the binding the chemist to secrecy is very fair and something similar should be placed in all written contracts. The list of patents, discoveries, etc., known to the research chemist before signing the contract, which Mr. Skinner suggests should be attached would of course in most cases be impossible to make. Such a list would probably take a year of editorial work and cost several thousands of dollars. The clause concerning patents is also very fair and should be of general interest to contract writers.

The matter of dividing a research chemist's salary, so that he may receive more when the development of his discoveries are successful and less when they fail, is a question that needs discussion and should be answered by the research chemist himself.

A general criticism of Mr. Skinner's ideas could be briefly stated—more attention should be paid to the development of a mutual understanding and appreciation between business man and research chemist, and less to the elaboration of a contract from which only a lawyer could profit.

D. B. KEYES.

CHARLES E. ACKER DEAD

Charles Ernest Acker, died at his home in Ossining, N. Y., last week. Mr. Acker was born at Bourbon, Ind., March 19, 1868. He was the son of William James Acker, a manufacturer. Mr. Acker built the works of the Acker Process Company, at Niagara Falls, and originated processes for the manufacture of tetrachloride of tin and carbon tetrachloride. He was granted about fifty United States and foreign patents for inventions relating to the chemical and electro-chemical industries.

Mr. Acker was a director of the American Electrochemical Society, a member of the Society of Arts, London; Faraday Society, London; American Institute of Electrical Engineers, American Chemical Society, Society of Chemical Industry and of the Chemists Club, New York. Mr. Acker left Niagara Falls in 1907, and after living for several years in New York, moved to Ossining.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Aetna Expl.	10	11	Heyden Chem.	4	4 1/4
Aetna Expl. pf.	67	68	H'k Electro.	60	70
Air Reduction	44	45	H'k Electro. pf.	60	70
*Allied Chem. & D.	58 1/2	59	*Int. Agricult.	20	21
*Am. Ag. Ch.	80	81	*Int. Agricult. pf.	79	81
*Am. Ag. Ch. pf.	87	90	*Int. Nickel	17	18
*Am. Chiclé	39	40	*Int. Nickel pf.	80	81
*Am. Chiclé pf.	63	64	*Int. Salt	60	62
*Am. Cot. Oil.	24 1/2	25 1/4	K. Solvay	75	100
*Am. Cot. Oil. pf.	64	65	*Mathieson Alk.	32	36
*Am. Cyan. pf.	55	56	Merck & Co. pf.	85	93
*Am. Cyan.	55	65	Merrimac	76	80
*Am. Duggliss S.	9 1/2	10	Mulford Co.	50	55
*Am. Glue	40	45	Mutual Co.	150	..
*Am. Glue pf.	66	70	*Nat. A. & C.	57	58
*Am. Linseed	69	70	*Nat. A. & C. pf.	90	91
*Am. Linseed pf.	85	90	*National Lead	74	75
*Am. Malt	26	27	*National Lead pf.	105	106
*Amer. Zinc	11	12	N. J. Zinc	169	173
*Amer. Zinc pf.	45	46	Nlag. A. pf.	96	100
Atlas Powder	137	140	Parke, Davis & Co.	117	118
Atlas Powder pf.	75	78	Penn. Salt	65	67
*Barrett Co.	132	132 1/2	Procter & Gamble.	676	685
*Barrett Co. pf.	102	103	Procter & Gam. pf.	101	101 1/4
British Am. Chem.	7	8	Rollin Ch.	50	60
Butterworth-Jrd.	33	35	Rol. Ch. pf.	80	90
By. Prod. Co.	94	99	Royal Baking Po.	110	120
Carborandum	135	135 1/4	Royal Bak. Po. pf.	82	84
Carborandum pf.	115 1/4	116	Semet S.	160	175
Casolin Co.	40	50	Sherwin-Williams	630	540
Celluloid Co.	135	148	Solv. Proc.	90	100
Celluloid pf. ....	..	..	Stand. Ch.	90	100
*Corn Products	81	82	Swan & Finch.	60	70
*Corn Products pf.	100	103	*Tenn. C. & Chem.	9 1/2	10
*Davison Chem.	30	40	Tex. Gulf. Sul.	15 1/4	15 1/4
Dow Chem.	255	255	Union Carbide	59	60
Dow Ch. pf.	103	103	Union Sulphur ....	..	..
Du Pont	210	217	*Un. Drug	105	109
Du Pont pf.	74	77	*Un. Drug, 1st pf.	48	48
Freep. Tex. Sul.	20	21	*Un. Dyewood	56	60
*Freep. Tex. Sul. pf.	91	93	*Un. Dyewood pf.	94	96
*Gen. Chem.	149	155	U. S. Gypsum. ....	..	..
*Gen. Chem. pf.	90	95	*U. S. Indus. Al.	83	84
Grasselli	131	132	*U. S. Indus. Al. pf.	93	95
Grasselli pf.	95	95	*Va.-Car. Ch.	56	57
Hercules Powder	200	206	*Va.-Car. Ch. pf.	108	109
Hercules, Powd. pf.	90	93	*V. Vivaudou	14	15

*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

NEW FINANCING BY CALCO CO.

The Calco Chemical Co., Bound Brook, N. J., has amended its certificate of incorporation to increase its preferred stock from 30,000 shares at \$100 each to 60,000 shares at \$100 each; to provide for an authorized issue of 750,000 shares of common stock of no par value in place of 40,000 shares of common stock of par value of \$100; to provide for the issue of 450,000 shares of such common stock of no par value in exchange pro rata for the outstanding shares of the common stock of the company; to provide for the issue of 8 per cent sinking fund convertible gold bonds to the amount of \$2,500,000 and to secure the same by a first mortgage on all properties, rights or assets of the company now owned by it or hereafter to be acquired; to authorize the issue and sale of common stock of no par value together or in connection with the sale of its bonds and preferred stock for raising new capital for the company and for such other purposes as the directors may deem advisable; to change and amend the preference rights and limitations applying to the said preferred stock (noted above), so as to give it increased protection; to change sinking fund and provisions from preferred stock.

CORN PRODUCTS CO.'S EARNINGS

The financial statement of the Corn Products Refining Company for nine months ended September 30 last shows net earnings of \$14,105,026, against \$11,653,892 in the corresponding period a year ago. Total net income amounted to \$14,526,280, compared with \$11,985,051. The balance available for common dividends was \$11,534,490, against \$8,686,710 in 1919. The company paid out \$2,240,280 in common dividends, leaving a surplus of \$8,813,710, against \$8,686,710.

According to an official the plants of the company are running at about 50 to 60 per cent of capacity. Of the five plants but two are in operation, one being at Argo, Ill., and the other at Edgewater, N. J. A gradual improvement in business is anticipated by the management. There is little or no likelihood of the common dividend being reduced, according to one of the high executive officials.

CHANGES IN TAX SYSTEM PROPOSED

The National Industrial Tax Conference which met at the Hotel Astor, last week, recommended the repeal of the Excess Profits tax; an increase in the corporation income tax to not more than 16 per cent, except in the case of public utilities; a tax on automobiles and trucks equivalent to 50 cents per horse power, annually, and a one cent per gallon tax on gasoline; and taxes on tea, coffee and sugar. The tax on sales was not approved.

Among the speakers were Fayette R. Plumb, of Philadelphia; Prof. Thomas S. Adams, Yale University; Paul Armitage, lawyer; Charles A. Andrews, Gloucester, Mass.; and Prof. E. R. A. Seligman, Columbia University.

The Stauffer Chemical Company, whose headquarters are in San Francisco, is to build a plant at Linnton, Ore., near Portland, estimated to cost \$1,500,000. The new plant will make fertilizers.

The Indian Refining Co., 224 Madison Avenue, New York, has perfected plans for several buildings at its plant at Dayton, O., estimated to cost about \$45,000.

A quarterly dividend of 2 per cent has been declared by the General Chemical Company, payable Dec. 1 on stock of record Nov. 19.

GENERAL CHEMICAL CO.'S EARNINGS

A statement by the General Chemical Company for nine months ended Sept. 30, after charges and Federal taxes, shows a surplus of \$4,870,814, equivalent, after preferred dividends, to \$20.87 a share earned on the \$19,823,040 common stock. This showing compares with a surplus of \$3,196,932, or \$15.20 a share earned on the \$16,519,200 common stock in the corresponding period of last year. Total profits in the nine months amounted to \$6,805,814, an increase of \$1,953,882, while the surplus, after dividends, was \$3,012,659, an increase of \$1,491,252.

Unusual buying activity in the shares of V. Vivaudou on Thursday last gave rise to reports that the George Whalen interests were after control of the company. The stock, which sold above 30 soon after it was floated in 1919, dropped to 10 1/4 after introduction of the shares to trading on the Stock Exchange. Wednesday's buying movement carried the price up to 14 1/4, an advance of 1 1/4 points over Tuesday's last sale. Interests which would naturally be affected by a sale of the company declined to comment on the reported negotiations with the Whalen group, but brokers who bought large blocks of the stock insisted that it was for the account of the United Retail Stores crowd.

Wilson & Company has completed plans for the acquisition of the Globe Soap Company. A new corporation is to be formed under the laws of Delaware, stock of which is to be offered to stockholders of the Globe Company in exchange for their present holdings.

The National Lead Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Dec. 15 to shareholders of record Nov. 19.

The Heavy Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Heavy Chemicals, Page 912

LITTLE BUYING IN HEAVY CHEMICALS

Lack of Confidence In Present Price Levels Keeps Buyers Out of the Market—Bleaching Powder Contracts for 1921 Announced—Price Changes Still Downward

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced		Declined	
Sodium Bichromate, ½ lb.		Potassium Bichromate, 3c lb.	
Ammonium Sulfate, 10c cwt.		Potassium Carbonate, 80-85, 1c lb.	
Bleaching Powder, 50c cwt.		Sodium Acetate, 1c lb.	

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetic Acid, Glacial.....lb.	\$1.1½	\$1.1½	\$1.2½	\$1.2½
Sulfuric Acid, 66 deg.....ton	21.00	21.00	22.00	20.00
Bleaching Powder Works.....100 lbs.	6.25	6.75	7.00	2.25
Copper Sulfate.....100 lbs.	7.25	7.25	8.25	8.70
Potash, Caustic.....lb.	.22	.22	.28	.28
Salt peter, gran.....lb.	.13	.13	.15	.13½
Soda Ash, 58 p.c.....100 lbs.	2.50	2.50	2.80	2.00
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c.....100 lbs.	4.25	4.25	4.10	3.30
Potassium Bichromate.....lb.	.31	.31	.34	.26
Average	4.600	4.654	4.958	4.115

Lack of confidence on the part of buyers in the present price levels has effectually prevented any considerable resumption in buying. This condition is not only true of the primary markets but of the ultimate consuming markets as well and it is hardly possible that quotations will mean anything until more or less definite guaranties against further declines are possible. Just how such guaranties are to be given remains a problem although the belief is general that confidence will be restored to some extent at least after the election next week. In the meantime holders of stocks are abandoning their former policy of cutting prices to stimulate buying and while the market still lacks much in firmness further declines have been of little consequence.

Sodium bichromate has recovered slightly while potassium bichromate has declined. Bleaching powder, potassium carbonate and sodium acetate are quoted lower. Weakness is evident in other materials but has not shown itself in price declines. Prices for contracts over 1921 for bleaching powder have been announced.

Acid, Acetic—No change in the general weakness of acetic acid has occurred during the week with stocks in second hands still plentiful in the face of an absence of buying. Prices on glacial have remained unchanged at 11½¢@12¢ per pound possible in second hands while producers still quote \$15.95@16.70 per hundred as their prices in barrels and carboys. The lower strengths show a corresponding weakness with concessions to be had pretty generally under the manufacturers' figures for resale lots.

Acid, Mixed—Quotations remain on the basis of 11¢@11½¢ per unit of nitric and 1¼¢@1½¢ per unit of sulfuric. Demand is light and it may be possible to shade these figures for firm business.

Acid, Muratic—In spite of the continued weakness of the situation generally prices have remained without quotable change in producers' hands. The general quotation basis has remained at \$2.00 per hundred for 20 degree commercial acid in carlots in carboys. The tank car basis is ¼¢ per pound lower than carboys. There are holders in the market at somewhat higher figures than those quoted but it is probable that they

will shade to the quoted figure on firm business. Iron free acid is quoted at \$2.75 per hundred basis 20-degree acid in carboys.

Acid Sulfuric—Weakness continues with rumors current of sales well below the quoted levels. Producers are quoting 66 degree acid at \$21.00 per ton in tank cars f. o. b. works with rumors of sales as low as \$19.00 per ton on the same basis heard. Oleum is to be had at \$23.00 per ton tanks works with other interests quoting up to \$25.00 per ton. Quotations on the 60 degree acid are heard all the way from \$11.00 to \$16.00 per ton tanks works. Any considerable resumption of buying will undoubtedly lead to better agreement between producers.

Ammonia—Anhydrous ammonia continues scarce with few sales being made around 44¢ per pound.

Ammonium Carbonate—Some weakness is evident in this material which is quoted around 14¢@14½¢ per pound with large quantities to be had on the spot at these figures.

Ammonium Sulfate—Weakness continues to feature this material with double bags quoted lower at \$5.00 per hundred f. a. s. Domestic material in single bags or naked on the spot is weak at \$4.85 per hundred.

Arsenic—White arsenic continues scarce with prices generally unchanged around 14¢@15¢ per pound. It is believed that in some quarters as low as 13½¢ per pound can be done for good quantities. The absence of stocks of any considerable size prevents weakening under a lack of demand. Red arsenic continues around 16¢@17¢ per pound.

Barium Chloride—Producers continue to quote on the basis of \$120.00@130.00 per ton for prime white crystals with imported chloride of about the same grade offered at \$110.00 per ton. Demand has been very slow.

Barium Nitrate—A nominal market is given as 14¢@15¢ per pound but in the absence of stocks quotations as high as 18¢ per pound have been heard from second hands. It is doubtful whether sales have been made at the higher figure.

Bleaching Powder—Producers are making contracts over 1921 on the basis of \$3.50@4.00 per hundred for 37% bleach f. o. b. works. Contracts so far made have been made with consumers and the tendency seems to be to leave out resellers as far as possible. Spot bleach f. o. b. works is to be had slightly lower on slower demand at \$6.25@6.50 per hundred. F. a. s. quotations are lower at \$6.50@6.75 per hundred.

Calcium Chloride—Rumors of a decline in calcium chloride have failed to materialize and prices are still quoted on a basis of \$33.75 per ton for fused material f. o. b. New York.

Lead Acetate—Some inquiry has been noted for this material during the week. Prices have been unchanged with producers quoting white crystals at 16¢@16½¢ per pound against 12½¢@13½¢ per pound asked for imported crystals. The market has been very slow with little consuming demand noted.

Potassium Bichromate—Bichromate crystals are to be had from resellers at decided reductions under the producers' market. Quotations have been heard as low as 26¢@27¢ per pound in the absence of demand.

Potassium Carbonate—Calcined 80-85% carbonate is

to be had slightly lower around 18c@19c per pound. Hydrated 80-85% is also weaker with offers heard around 25c@26c per pound in good quantity.

Potassium Chlorate—Domestic producers continue to name 18c per pound as their bottom figure for chlorate in spite of the fact that imported crystals are to be had on the spot as low as 15½c per pound. Demand has been very slow.

Potash Prussiate—Red prussiate remains on a fairly firm basis of 60c@63c per pound with yellow prussiate weak around 36c@37c per pound.

Soda Ash—Prices remain without quotable change on a dull market. Prices are around \$2.50 and \$3.00 per hundred for light and dense ash respectively on the spot. Contracts for 1921 are based on light ash at \$1.85 per hundred basis 48% in bags at works.

Soda, Caustic—No change has been noted in the generally dull market with spot prices around \$4.25 per hundred.

Sodium Acetate—Second hand offers are lower around 11c@11½c per pound with producers naming 12c per pound.

Sodium Bichromate—A slight recovery has been noted in bichromate from its recent slump. The present bottom price is around 11c per pound.

Sodium Cyanide—The market continues tight with domestic producers still unable to offer spot or prompt but generally speaking the second hand situation is much easier. Resellers of domestic cyanide are naming around 40c per pound for 96-98%, and 38c@40c per pound for 73-75% mixture. Imported German cyanide is heard as low as 28c@30c per pound for 120% so called on the spot.

PENNSYLVANIA CHEMISTS MEET

The Lehigh Valley Section of the American Chemical Society held a meeting at the Country Club, Allentown, Pa., Oct. 20. The gathering was preceded by a dinner. Among the speakers were Dr. W. A. Noyes of the University of Illinois, Prof. Joseph Richards, Dr. H. M. Ullman, and Dr. Rousch, of Lehigh, F. G. Breyer of the New Jersey Zinc Co. and Prof. E. C. Bingham of Lafayette. Dr. Noyes referred to the remarkable work done in chemical warfare by this country during the war, bringing out that there were 16,000 American chemists, 2,500 French chemists, 5,000 English chemists and 30,000 German chemists, engaged in this conflict.

The New York tin market is unsettled. The London market declined £3 per ton on Friday after gaining about £18 earlier in the week. However, the closing quotations, £248 10s spot and £254 15s futures on standard and £250 10s and £254 on Straits, were approximately £4 to £5 higher than on October 15, with the exception of Singapore quotation, which was down £11. From 37c a pound on Monday, the local spot market advanced to 40c on Wednesday, and despite favorable reports from England, reacted to 38½c on Friday. Futures were steady. Foreign support in London was indicated by an increase in sales from 470 tons spot and 1,480 futures to 550 and 1,520 tons on October 22.

The Swan & Finch Company has called a special meeting of stockholders for Nov. 10 to vote on an increase in the authorized capital from \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000. The increased capital is to be divided into 40,000 shares of \$25 par value, 8 per cent. preferred stock, and 20,000 shares of common stock of \$100 par value.

Fire, Oct. 4, partially destroyed the plant of Wilson & Toomer Fertilizer Co., Jacksonville, Fla., with loss estimated to exceed \$1,000,000.

U. S. FOREIGN TRADE IN CHEMICALS

Figures showing imports and exports of chemicals, drugs and dyes for August and for the eight months period ended August 31 have just been issued by the Department of Commerce. Imports for the eight months period ended August 31 were valued at \$147,636,259 while exports totaled \$117,929,208 for the same period.

The remarkable progress made by the dyestuff industry during the year is shown by the fact that exports of aniline dyes more than doubled the total of a year ago. They were valued at \$14,678,719, as against \$6,685,700 last year. A study of the import totals shows increases in imports of colors and dyes of but \$1,000,000 during the period.

The following table shows import and export totals for important commodities:

Imports

	August	
	1919	1920
Benzol, lbs. ....	.....	.....
Cresol, lbs.	128,517	1,175,810
Naphthalene, lbs.	51,829	1,797,169
Colors and dyes lbs.	85,726	222,770
Total coal tar products ..	\$263,575	\$1,608,672
Camphor—		
Crude lbs.	221,092	195,688
Refined, lbs.	91,095	177,244
Opium, lbs.	55,235	11,243
Total chemicals and dyes .	\$7,964,661	\$21,189,777

Exports

	August	
	1919	1920
Acids	\$519,871	\$365,639
Benzol, lbs.	37,570	1,484,661
Aniline dyes	\$761,009	\$1,151,196
Bleaching powder lbs.	1,503,578	3,850,136
Caustic soda lbs.	19,571,655	15,295,387
Paints and colors	\$1,820,679	\$1,876,790
Total chemicals, drugs and dyes	\$11,121,531	\$11,276,042

Imports

	8 mos. ending Aug. 31,	
	1919	1920
Benzol, lbs.	194,165	146,819
Cresol, lbs.	4,714,642	7,813,473
Naphthalene lbs.	2,152,613	8,646,548
Colors and dyes lbs.	1,123,050	2,132,263
Total coal tar products ..	\$4,228,587	\$6,995,903
Camphor—		
Crude lbs.	1,691,238	2,990,619
Refined, lbs.	1,385,886	854,748
Opium, lbs.	408,131	194,936
Total chemicals and dyes .	\$73,113,482	\$147,636,259

Exports

	8 mos. ending Aug. 31	
	1919	1920
Acids	\$3,789,552	\$4,860,554
Benzol, lbs.	840,074	5,859,361
Aniline dyes	\$6,685,700	\$14,678,710
Bleaching powder lbs.	12,556,541	169,066,976
Caustic soda, lbs.	102,539,433	169,066,976
Paints and colors	\$16,928,489	\$19,994,509
Total chemicals, drugs and dyes	\$86,350,599	\$117,929,208

The International Agriculture Corporation, operating plants for the manufacture of fertilizer at Wales and Columbia, Tenn., has awarded a contract for the erection of a new plant addition at Wales.

The Fine Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Fine Chemicals, Pages 904-906

LIQUIDATION DRIVING PRICES LOWER

Keen Competition Bearish Factor—Resellers Slashing Values—Another Sharp Drop in Mercurials—Salicylates Weak—Epsom Salt Lower—Santonine Easier

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced		Declined	
No Advances			
Acid Phosphoric, U.S.P., 2c lb.	Mercury, \$10 flask		
Acid Tartaric, 3c lb.	Mercurials—		
*Acid Citric, 2c lb.	Bisulfate, 12c lb.		
*Acid Salicylic, 4c lb.	Blue Mass, 4c lb.		
*Aspirin, 5c lb.	Blue Oint., 4c@6c lb.		
Atropine Sulfate, \$1 oz.	Citrine Oint., 2c lb.		
Cocoa Butter, 1c lb.	Calomel, 12c lb.		
*Cream Tartar, 3c lb.	Corros. Sublim., 10c lb.		
Creosote, U.S.P., 5c lb.	Iodides, 6c lb.		
Epsom Salt, U.S.P., 25c cwt.	Red Precip., 14c lb.		
Glauber's Salt, 25c cwt.	White Precip., 12c lb.		
Hexamethylene, 25c lb.	With Chalk, 4c lb.		
Potass. Bicar., U.S.P., 2c lb.	Quinine Sulf., Java, 2c lb.		
Santonine, \$5 lb.	*Sodium Salicylate, 5c lb.		

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetanilid	\$3.80	\$3.80	\$5.50	\$4.41
Acid Citric, resellers .....	.63	.65	.65	1.04
Calomel, American	1.19	1.31	1.37	1.76
Camphor, Jap., ref.	1.20	1.20	1.20	3.20
Caffeine Alkaloid	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.00
Iodine, Resublimed	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.50
Menthol	5.75	5.75	6.25	8.00
Morphine Sulfate	7.80	7.80	7.80	9.80
Potassium Bromide, Cryst. ....	.63	.63	.75	.50
Quinine Sulfate, Java .....	.73	.75	.80	.80
Sodium Salicylate .....	.80	.80	.55	.50
Strychnine Sulfate	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.40
Average	2.70	2.71	2.76	3.24

Widespread liquidation continues to drive prices to lower levels. With demand at low ebb, keen selling competition has naturally developed among resale holders of goods who are vying with each other in slashing prices so that they may realize cash. Resellers are running away with the market and dragging prices down in their efforts to do business where little business is to be done. The second hands are leading the assault on values with the result that throughout the list resale figures are well under manufacturers' quotations. In order to do business, manufacturers are forced to follow the open market down although in many instances goods produced with high cost raw materials, are being sold now at a loss. During the past month, collections have become increasingly slow and difficult, another stumbling block in the path of improved business.

An advance in price has become a rarity. A sharp drop in mercurials, twice the usual range, was made by manufacturers following a further break in quicksilver. The salicylates are weak with both the acid and sodium salt in resale hands well under manufacturers' figures. Manufacturers have reduced tartaric acid. Epsom salt continues to slide off. Quinine is easy and tends lower. Cheaper offers of santonine are available here. Imported cream of tartar is weak and lower. Cocoa butter is off. Borax and boric acid are easier. Acetanilid is weak and in small demand. Citric continues under pressure. Hexamethylene has dropped.

Acetanilid—The same weakness and lack of demand continue to hold acetanilid under pressure. Spot goods are openly named at 44c a pound by sellers here but it is likely that 40c is nearer the price on firm busi-

ness. Manufacturers report little or no demand at 50c a pound for U. S. P. basis 200 pound barrels.

Acid Citric—The situation is about the same. Demand is still routine and prices weak, varying as to seller. Kegs of imported goods, duty paid, are named at 63c here while distress lots could probably be picked up well under this. Manufacturers quote 70c@71c a pound for barrels.

Acid Oxalic—Large accumulations of both foreign and domestic goods are rather weakly held here. Prices although apparently holding around 32c a pound are reported subject to shading in keen competition.

Acid Phosphoric—Recent new offers are available at lower prices owing chiefly to the small demand. Spot goods are quoted at 32c@33c a pound for 85 per cent syrupy in carboys.

Acid Salicylic—Some manufacturers have closed down their salicylate factories. The demand for salicylic is unusually small and manufacturers as well as resellers here are loaded down with large stocks. Prices are dropping off steadily under the pressure. Resale goods are available down to 35c a pound for U. S. P. material. Makers are still naming 45c for the U. S. P. acid and 50c for the sodium salt. Second hands quote 45c for the latter.

Acid Tartaric—All tartar products are weak. Manufacturers have reduced the price of the acid to 68c a pound for U. S. P. goods in kegs, crystals or powder. Imported tartaric, guaranteed U. S. P., is still held at 60c a pound with very little demand from consuming quarters.

Alcohol—The general tendency continues toward lower levels with consumer requirements materially reduced of late. Wood alcohol is easy at the recent reduced level, \$2.70@2.75 a gallon for 95 per cent, \$2.80@2.85 for 97 per cent and \$3.40@3.50 for pure methanol. Denatured in second hands ranges from 90c up to 95c as to formula.

Aspirin—Resale acetylsalicylic is offered on the spot at 80c a pound and the likelihood is that prices will be lower owing to the weak position of salicylic acid. Manufacturers still maintain the 85c basis for 100 pound lots.

Atropine—Recent importations of the sulfate are reported to be available at \$10.00 an ounce although domestic distributors are generally asking \$11.50 for American goods.

Camphor—No unusual change has been noted in camphor this week. Spot Japanese refined gum is held at \$1.20 a pound for 2½ pound slabs in cases on the spot although some offers of Chinese refined are heard at \$1.15. American refiners are still naming \$1.30 a pound for bulk gum in barrels following the drop last week from \$1.40. Tablets are in active demand from consuming channels, prices ranging from \$1.35 up to \$1.39 as to size.

Cocoa Butter—The tendency is toward easier prices. Bulk material on the spot is openly named at 32½c a pound and possibly less might be done on firm business. Fingers as to brand and packing are held at 44c@45c a pound in cases.

Cod Liver Oil—A slightly improved tone is noted in the market for cod liver oil this week. Buying has picked up very well and prices hold with more apparent

firmness at present levels. Bullish news from both Newfoundland and Norwegian producing centers is supposedly another factor in strengthening the market here. Both types of oil are available at \$55.00 a barrel on the spot. For shipment from Norway, \$45.00 is still heard. Offers at \$45.00 a barrel on the spot were found to be poor grade oil, off color and containing foreign matter.

Cream Tartar—Some makers who were still asking 56c came down to the 53c level. Large stocks have accumulated here and demand is very light. Resellers control the market with imported goods and are sharply under American producers in price, naming 45c a pound for U. S. P. goods on spot.

Creosote—U. S. P. creosote can be bought at lower prices here, 65c a pound now being openly quoted. As to maker and seller, creosote carbonate is held at \$3.00 and \$3.25 a pound.

Epsom Salt—U. S. P. magnesium sulfate is cheaper here owing to stocks which have been permitted to accumulate by a marked falling off in consuming demand. Reports indicate that \$3.00 is a possibility for U. S. P. salt although \$3.25 is the best which has been actually heard from a seller.

Formaldehyde—About 30c a pound for spot barrels is representative of the market here. Offers have been heard down to 27c and a sale reported at 25c. Makers ask 40c. This market continues extremely weak with demand at a standstill.

Gelatin—Only one or two odd lots of silver label gelatin are available here with the price held firmly at \$1.75@1.80 a pound.

Glycerin—Demand is small and glycerin generally weak. Refiners are holding the price up in spite of the fact that resale goods are materially cheaper than their prices. C. P. in refiners' hands is 26½c@27½c a pound for drums. Second hand material is offered down close to 20c.

Hexamethylene—Makers have reduced their price to \$2.10 owing to the easier position of wood alcohol and formaldehyde. Resale goods can be had at \$1.50.

Menthol—Menthol showed a spark of life for a day or so and then died again. The price is about the same with very little business passing. Best heard for spot goods in cases, duty paid, is \$5.65@5.75 a pound as to seller. Consumers are all reported to be not interested. For shipment, \$5.00 c. i. f. is the last heard. Less than case lots are selling at \$6.00@6.25 here.

Mercury—The metal is still in a weak position with imported stocks pressing prices downward. Agents here reduced quotations last week to a basis of \$60.00 a flask which is about the best at the present time. Reports of \$58.00 sales have not been verified.

Mercurials—Owing to the continued weakness and lower prices for the metal, American manufacturers have reduced their prices for the mercurials twice the usual distance down the scale. The new basis includes quotations as follows: Calomel, \$1.19; bichloride, \$1.09@1.14; bisulfate, 77c; red precipitate, \$1.29@1.39; white precipitate, \$1.48@1.53; blue ointment, 50%, 82c; 30%, 62c, mercury with chalk, 62c.

Potassium Bicarbonate—U. S. P. potassium bicarbonate is cheaper and in light demand just at this time. Spot goods are now held at 28c a pound.

Quinine—Prices for Java quinine here tend to recede slowly under the large stocks available. The financial depression in Java and lower offers for shipment are further bearish factors. Buying is still restricted. Both Java and Japanese sulfate are quoted here at 73c an ounce in 100 ounce tins. American makers still name

80c and are in a position to take on outside orders to a limited extent.

Santonine—A better supply of santonine is available here with prices noted at lower levels. Reports indicate that Hamburg will shortly be in a position to again supply. Spot goods here, new offers, are available at \$135.00@145.00 a pound as to seller.

The National Research Council announced, last week, that a million-dollar home for the council and the National Academy of Sciences is to be built near the Lincoln Memorial, Washington, with funds provided by the Carnegie Corporation of New York. The ground for the building cost \$200,000 and was purchased through the generosity of about twenty persons, among them Mrs. E. H. Harriman and Edward Dean Adams.

Imports at San Francisco for the week ending October 16 included the following: On the steamer Tjondari, from Sourabaya, Batavia, Hongkong and Samarang, 1,565 sacks molastella, 66 drums potash, 1,300 cubic meters coconut oil, 9,927 bags copra cake, 50 bales cassia, 2,829 bags oil cakes and 790 bags tapioca flour; on the steamer Brave Coeur, from Kobe, 14 barrels potash, 100 barrels medicinal flowers, 561 bags fertilizer and 1,100 cases rape seed oil.

Medicinal preparations from the chemical works Maedery, Ltd., at Basle, Switzerland, have been reappraised by the Board of Customs Appraisers at the same rates as the original invoices, namely: Yohimbin hydrochloric at 5 Swiss francs per gram and dimethylamidopyrin at 86.35 per gram. The shipments were entered at New York last March.

The Queensland Agricultural Department is experimenting with the cultivation of the castor oil plant that the commonwealth may produce the 4,000 tons of beans a year required and also have a surplus to export. The Queensland beans contain from 46 to 52 per cent oil.

McCarthy & Co., Newark, N. J., have filed plans for a one-story factory on Thomas street, for the manufacture of chemical products. The plant is estimated to cost about \$50,000.

CAPITAL ADVICE

The Chemist has no E Z life,
And if he would X L,
He must get all the A D can,
R E cannot do well.

He will become a C D man,
And oft be called A J,
Unless he gets what L P can
Obtain in N E way.

So if he fondly hopes 2 B
Successful ere he die;
In K C wants to stand with men
Who R A counted high.

Let him work hard, and take A Q,
B E so very wise,
If every D D does is right,
He surely must R I's.

Let him keep B Z every day,
And C K task to do,
Or L C cannot hope 2 C
The N D has in view.

WM. H. WOODWELL.

The Intermediate and Dye Market

Current Spot Quotations of Intermediates and Dyes, Pages 914-916

PRODUCERS HOLDING PRICES FIRM

**Not Inclined to Make Concessions Unless Firm Offers
Are Received—Benzene, Toluene, and Xylene Show
No Weakness—Demand Is at a Standstill**

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced
No Advances
Declined

Benzaldehyde, 20c lb. Benzidine, 15c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Benzene, C. P. gal.	\$35	\$35	\$35	\$27½
Naphthalene, flake lb.	.11	.11	.14	.06
Phenol lb.	.12	.12	.12	.12
Xylene, 100 degrees gal.	.45	.45	.45	.40
Toluene, pure gal.	.35	.35	.35	.26
Aniline Oil lb.	.26	.26	.27½	.35½
Benzaldehyde lb.	.45	.65	.65	.65
Betanaphthol, dist. lb.	.50	.50	.68	.50
Paranitroaniline lb.	1.15	1.15	1.25	.95
o-Toluidine lb.	.27	.27	.27	.25
Average	0.400	0.421	0.450	0.356

The dye and intermediate markets continue very dull with weakness still in evidence in some quarters but with the general position one of watchful waiting. Demand is at a virtual standstill with buyers unwilling to risk more than current demands in the market. The lack of interest is not to be overcome by continued price cutting. Holders of stocks are taking the attitude that holding prices at present levels will ultimately bring business and are consequently not so much inclined to reduce quotations as before.

Benzaldehyde is much lower in second hands as is benzidine. Otherwise prices have been fairly well maintained although it is generally admitted that any quotations can be shaded on firm business. Coal tar crudes are perhaps the only exception to the general weakness with benzene, toluene and xylene very firmly held by producers. Naphthalene continues weak. Betanaphthol remains weak but unchanged. Para-nitroaniline remains unchanged at the former levels, with producers taking on business for 1921.

Coal Tar Crudes

Anthracene—Prices have ruled fairly firm in spite of lack of demand. Quotations on 40-45% anthracene are given as 15c@20c per pound and on 80-85% as 75c@ \$1.00 per pound according to seller and quantity.

Benzene—Prices have remained unchanged in producers' hands with the basis 35c per gallon for pure benzene in tank car lots. Some second hand offers have been heard at slightly higher figures but in the absence of any appreciable demand these offers are without meaning. Producers are offering 90% benzol at 33c per gallon in tank car lots. The greater part of the production is going into gasoline substitutes.

Naphthalene—The market continues very dull with distressed lots offered at much lower prices than any recently quoted failing to attract attention. Sales are said to have been made by producers as high as 14c per pound for balls with flakes near the same level, but it seems hardly possible in view of the offers throughout the market of distressed lots even below the 10c level. Sales were not made at these reductions so far as could be learned on account of the extreme dullness in the consuming trade.

Phenol—Government phenol is still to be had at the former level of 12c@17c per pound for domestic consumption. Producers are quoting around 15c@16c per pound for their material but are finding little demand.

Toluene—Prices are unchanged in producers' hands with quotations given as 35c@40½c per gallon according to quantity.

Xylene—Prices remain unchanged on the former basis with little business being done. Quotations are given as 60c@65½c per gallon for 2-degree xylene according to quantity. The other qualities are quoted at corresponding prices.

Intermediates

Acid 1, 2, 4—Producers are quoting \$1.05@\$1.10 per pound without change on this acid in spite of the very slow demand.

Acid, Gamma—Prices have been fairly well held on the former basis of \$4.00@\$4.25 per pound for gamma acid according to holder. Second hands are not in position to offer.

Acid H—In spite of lack of demand and the apparent weakness of some holders H acid has been held at \$1.70 per pound for spot or prompt shipment.

Acid, Salicylic—Producers are maintaining their quoted prices for technical salicylic acid around 40c per pound but are finding no business at this level. Second hand offers are heard as low as 33c per pound and even this figure is failing to attract buyers.

Alpha-naphthylamine—Prices continue in producers' hands around 45c@50c per pound according to holder and quantity. The general attitude of holders is one of firmness in spite of the lack of demand.

Aniline Oil—Prices continue without meaning in the absence of buying. Producers generally are quoting on a basis of 30c per pound but are willing to admit shading for firm business. Producing plants are running on greatly reduced schedules. Offers from second hands are being freely made around 26c@28c per pound drums included, but are failing to attract buyers in quantity.

Those Unreliable American Dyes? III

The Upholstery Department of Alms & Doepke, Cincinnati, Ohio, had on hand a stock of heavy cotton fabric dyed a deep cardinal shade. This goods became infamously notorious in the store. Its color rubbed off on the slightest provocation and it stained everything brought in contact with it a brilliant red.

A sample examined by a dye chemist showed that it had been dipped in a good fast wool dye, but that on the cotton fabric, no true dyeing action had taken place whatever. The goods was painted, not dyed. A clipping of this cotton goods placed in boiling water lost its color completely, and the dyestuff so obtained dyed a piece of pure wool fast.

Remember, it is unreasonable to expect a wool dye to color satisfactorily cotton, silk, fur, feathers, paper, leather, candy, ink, or what not.

Bayer's Salt—Prices continue on the former basis of \$1.05@1.10 per pound on a dull market.

Benzaldehyde—Technical benzaldehyde is offered at 45c per pound by second hands for prompt business in spite of the producers' figure of 65c per pound. Interest has not been stimulated to any great extent by the decline which has been the first change in the price of this material in more than a year.

Benzidine—Offers of both the base and sulfate have been heard during the week at decidedly lower figures than those recently quoted. A fair level seems to be around \$1.00@1.05 per pound for the base on a 100% basis although with the market in its present condition it may be possible to shade even this figure. Sulfate is around 80c@90c per pound and somewhat uncertain at this figure.

Beta-naphthol—No change has occurred in beta during the week. Weak holders are assuming a somewhat stronger attitude and prices are hanging around 50c per pound. Sales are said to have taken place slightly below this level during the week but as a general thing holders are bullish. Demand has been very slow.

Diphenylamine—Prices are around 78c@80c per pound with some weak holders offering as low as 68c per pound. Demand has been very slow and while the majority of holders are quoting the higher price they admit the lack of business. Even at the lower price sellers are looking for business.

Dimethylaniline—Quotations are given as 90c@95c per pound drums extra but it is believed possible to do as low as 85c per pound in some cases.

Meta-nitroaniline—Prices are given around 95c@1.00 per pound but shading is possible for firm business.

Para-nitroaniline—Prices have remained unchanged on a sluggish market with quotations around \$1.15 per pound. Producers are willing to make contracts at this level to begin January first.

Para-nitrotoluene—Quotations from producers are around \$1.25 per pound.

Para-toluidine—Producers are quoting around \$1.75 per pound with little demand noted.

GRINNELL CO. MAKES DRYING APPARATUS

The Gordon Dryer Corporation, makers of Gordon atmospheric dryers, has for more than a year been operated in affiliation with the Grinnell Company, of Providence, R. I., according to formal announcement recently issued by the Gordon Dryer Corporation. Stock control of the Gordon Corporation passed to the Grinnell interests in March, 1919. To secure larger output, it was decided to discontinue the Gordon factory at Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, and transfer manufacturing operations to the Grinnell plant in Providence. The construction of a large plant is now being started in Warren, Ohio, to further increase the capacity.

John B. Coleman is general manager of the Gordon Dryer Corporation, with headquarters at Providence. Nathan Owitz is general sales manager. In addition to the home office in Providence, the Company maintains branches at New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago.

The Post Office Department announces that dyes in powder form must not be accepted for transmission in the parcel post mails to those foreign countries admitting dyes in the parcel post mails unless the dyes are packed in a tin or metal container. The container must be inclosed in a substantial outside cover, open to inspection, of fibre board or similar material, double faced corrugated cardboard or strapped wooden boxes made of material at least half an inch thick.

NEW DYE CONTROL PLAN IN GERMANY

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Oct. 27.—A decree by the German Government, just received by the State Department, gives complete control of the distribution of raw materials for refining coal tar to a union representing all branches of the industry. Employers and employed in the production, refining, trade and distributing branches of the industry are represented in equal numbers and the Government by the Minister of Economics.

Regulation of the coal tar trade and economic questions concerning crude coal tar are placed under the jurisdiction of the union, as well as the supervision of exports and imports and price fixing. Producers of crude coal tar are required to turn the entire amount of their output direct to refineries, and contracts in violation of this provision are declared void.

HELD FOR GERMAN DYE THEFTS

Twenty men were indicted at Trenton, N. J., last week in connection with the theft of \$100,000 worth of dyes from a warehouse of the Textile Alliance in Hoboken. Department of Justice agents rearrested several men out on bail. Four were arraigned before U. S. Commissioner E. R. Stanton, in Hoboken, and furnished bail for appearance in Trenton to plead to the indictments.

Those arraigned were as follows: Frank Calabrese, of 623 Monroe street, Hoboken, \$2,500; James Lisa, Hoboken, \$500; Daniel Halsey, Weehawken, \$500; Charles Kolb, West New York, \$500.

Jacob, Adolph and John Widder of the Widder Dye and Chemical Company, of Brooklyn and Chicago, and Samuel Weiss and George Davis, their chemists, now at liberty under \$2,000 each in the case, will have a further hearing.

Others either in jail or at liberty on bail, which ranges from \$500 to \$20,000, are: John Planker, West Hoboken; John Brauer, West New York; James and John O'Leary, Jersey City; Wolf Kaufman, Paterson; Christopher Miller, Richard O'Connor, Joseph Hoskins and Peter Sullivan, Hoboken, and Alexander Martin, of Jersey City, alias "Gold Tooth Marty," who, though not yet in custody, will be produced by counsel it is said, to plead to the indictment against him.

WILL URGE DYESTUFF LEGISLATION

The New York section of the American Chemical Society at its meeting at the Chemists Club, Oct. 22, decided to recommend to the Society the use of more effective measures in support of the pending dyestuff legislation. The resolution presented by S. A. Tucker of the Chemical Foundation, urging the committee of the society to appoint delegates to Washington to see that the views of the society on this important legislation received due consideration in the proper quarters, was passed unanimously. Mr. Tucker pointed out that the recent resolution in favor of this legislation which was passed at the Chicago convention of the American Chemical Society would be ineffective on account of the overwhelming number of resolutions in Washington.

Dr. W. A. Noyes of the University of Illinois addressed the section on "The Foundation for Chemical Development," showing the university laboratory as the real source of chemical knowledge and scientific advancement. The other speaker of the evening was Dr. Bumstead, professor of physics at Yale University and head of the National Research Council, who discussed briefly the work of already accomplished by the Council and its plans for future activity.

Leland C. Doan, of the Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich., called at the New York office of the company last week.

The Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Oils, Tallows, Greases, Page 916; Naval Stores, Page 914

STOCKS OF OILS GREATLY REDUCED

Higher Prices Expected When Buying Movement Begins—Linseed Oil Weak—Fish Oils Are Lower—Turpentine and Rosin Lower on Spot

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced No Advances Declined	
China Wood, 1/2 lb.	Olive Foots, 1c lb.
Coconut Ceylon, bbls., 1/2 lb.	Palm, 1/2 lb.
Coconut Cochín, bbls., 1/2 lb.	Peanut, Coast, 1/2 lb.
Corn Crd., bbls., 1/2 lb.	Rosin Oils, 1c gal.
Cottonseed, P.S.V., 1c lb.	Soya Bean, 1/2 lb.
Linseed, 8c gal.	Sperm, 5c gal.
Menhaden, ref'd, 5c gal.	Turpentine, 16c gal.
	Whale, 5c gal.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Cod Oil, N. F.	\$.85	\$.85	\$1.00	\$1.20
Degras, Amer., bbls.	.06	.06	.06	.07
Lard, No. 1.	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.45
Menhaden, crd. tanks.	.45	.45	.50	1.10
Neatsfoot, 20 deg. c.t.	1.65	1.65	1.65	2.25
Red Oil, distilled	.11 1/2	.11 1/2	.12	.16 1/2
Stearic Acid, T. P.	.22 1/2	.22 1/2	.22 1/2	.31
Coconut, Ceylon, Dom., bbls.	.15 1/4	.15 1/4	.15 1/4	.16 1/2
Cottonseed, crude, tanks	.07 3/4	.07 3/4	.10	.16 1/2
Linseed, curd	1.00	1.08	1.22	2.12
Olive, denatured	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.50
Peanut, refined	.17	.17	.16	.26
Soya Bean, bbls.	.12	.12 1/2	.13 1/2	.18 1/2

Average 0.697 0.704 0.723 0.927
*F. O. B. Mills

Continued lack of consumer interest has brought about further reductions in oil prices. Weak holders are still in the market in many cases in the face of a demand of little consequence. Just where the decline will stop is very hard to say as yet but certain it is that buying in any quantity will bring about decidedly higher prices on account of the extremely low stocks which exist in most quarters.

The linseed oil situation continues very weak with further declines in seed and oil available at further concessions. The vegetable oil list as a whole shows similar weakness with the decline shared by China wood, coconut, cottonseed, corn, olive foots, palm, peanut and soya bean oils. The reductions which have been made have the purpose of stimulating trade but under the present conditions no such result has been attained and it seems hardly justifiable to continue the reductions.

Refined menhaden, sperm and whale oils are lower in the fish oil list without creating any particularly strong demand.

The animal oils have remained unchanged but weak. Turpentine and rosin oils are lower on the spot in spite of the slight recovery of the London market.

Vegetable Oils

Linseed Oil—Lower prices named for spot and October oil have failed to attract buyers and crushers are beginning to realize the failure of their policy of further reductions to start trading. Spot oil is quoted on the basis of \$1.00@1.02 per gallon in carlots of barrels with concessions being granted under even this basis. Futures are inactive and are understood to be on about a par with the spot market. The London spot market has firmed up a little to 71s 3d per quintal. Spot English oil here offered as low as 95c per gallon without attracting buyers. Antwerp spot oil is slightly weaker at 380 francs per hundred kilos.

The trend of the seed market has been downward and

rather uncertain on the weakness of the oil here. Buenos Aires seed is off to \$2.00@2.05 per bushel. Duluth seed is lower at \$2.71@2.75 per bushel with Winnipeg quoting \$2.84@2.85 per bushel.

Castor Oil—Castor oil has remained unchanged on the former basis of 15c@15 1/2c per pound for No. 1 in barrels.

China Wood Oil—Wood oil is lower both on the Coast and on the spot with selling pressure general. Spot barrels are quoted around 16 1/2c@17c per pound. Coast prices are around 13 1/2c@14c per pound in barrels. Little demand is noted in spite of the low stocks known to exist in consumers' hands.

Coconut Oil—Ceylon and Cochín oils are lower on the spot. Barrels of Ceylon are offered at 15 1/4c@15 1/2c per pound and of Cochín at 16 1/2c@17c per pound. Tanks have remained without quotable change with the former at 14 1/2c@14 3/4c per pound and the latter at 15 1/4c@16c per pound. Manila oil on the Coast remains unchanged with tanks quoted at 12 1/4c@13c per pound. Copra is weak but unchanged around 7 1/2c@7 3/4c per pound.

Cottonseed Oil—Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil is lower on the Exchange in all positions with the range between 10 1/2c and 11 1/2c per pound according to position. Crude oil at mills has remained unchanged around 7 3/4c@8c per pound in tank cars.

Olive Oil—Denatured oil has remained unchanged in spite of bullish reports as to Spanish restrictions. Prices named are around \$3.00 per gallon. Foots are lower with business possible around 12c@12 1/2c per pound.

Palm Oil—Lagos oil in casks is lower with quotations made on a basis of 10 1/2c@10 3/4c per pound. A decline in Niger oil on the spot brings the price level to 9 1/2c@10c per pound. Business is slow as in other soap oil.

Palm Kernel Oil—Imported oil is offered at slight concessions with quotations around 15c@15 1/2c per pound. Domestic crushers have not followed the reduction but continue to quote 16c@16 1/2c per pound.

Peanut Oil—Refined peanut oil on the spot in barrels has remained without quotable change at 17c@17 1/2c per pound. Crude oil on the Coast is lower at 9 1/2c@10c per pound with southern oil where available quoted on the same basis in tanks f. o. b. mills. Barrels of crude on the spot are held around 14 1/2c@15c per pound.

Perilla Oil—Coast perilla remains unchanged around 11c@12c per pound with slow demand noted. Spot oil was not to be had.

Soya Bean Oil—Coast oil in seller's tank cars is slightly lower both in the spot and future positions. Prices are quoted at 8 1/2c@8 3/4c per pound for any delivery. Spot barrels of crude are lower with quotations around 12c@12 1/2c per pound and subject to some shading for firm business.

Animal Oils

Degras—Some sales of American degras have taken place during the week as high as 7c per pound for comparatively small lots. Otherwise the market is quoted around 6c@6 1/2c per pound by first hands with little business being done.

Fish Oils

Cod Oil—Prices remain unchanged with Newfoundland oil quoted over the range of 85c@95c per gallon according to holder. Stocks are fairly large but selling pressure has not been pronounced except in a few cases.

Menhaden Oil—Crude menhaden oil has remained unchanged with 45c@50c per gallon quoted for tanks and barrels f. o. b. mills. Holders of refined oil have reduced their prices 5c per gallon following continued weakness. Light strained is quoted at 75c per gallon, yellow bleached, at 78c per gallon extra bleached at 80c per gallon and blown oil at 87c per gallon. Stocks are good with little demand.

Sperm Oil—Bleached winter sperm oil has been reduced with the new basis quoted as \$1.80 per gallon for the 38-degree cold test oil and \$1.75 per gallon for the 45-degree. Business has not been good.

Whale Oil—Lower prices are named in bleached and natural whale oils following the development of some selling pressure. Natural winter is quoted at \$1.00 per gallon and bleached at \$1.15 per gallon.

Naval Stores

Rosin—Prices have remained without quotable change in spite of the light demand.

Rosin Oils—First run oil has been reduced to 69c@71c per gallon with a corresponding reduction in second run to 71½c@73c per gallon.

Turpentine—In spite of the slightly stronger market reported from London prices here have continued to decline and are now quoted at \$1.11 per gallon for pure gum spirits. London prices are around 121 shillings per quintal with Savannah \$1.03 per gallon.

I. F. Loucks, Inc., of Seattle, Wash., will establish a branch office and laboratory at Kobe, Japan, under the management of H. D. Hennis, secretary of the company. The laboratory will be in charge of Dr. G. S. Tilley and the sampling, grading and inspection in charge of M. L. Snow, agronomist. The service at this branch will be similar to that of the Seattle office, including inspection, grading, sampling and analytical chemical service with particular reference to Oriental products.

The Glidden Company, which some time ago purchased the plant of the Chemical Pigments Company at St. Helena, near Baltimore, for \$400,000, has acquired the adjacent property and it is said, intends to make an addition which will mean a great enlargement of the output of the plant, which manufactures paint.

The Heat Resisting Paint Co., Inc., of Oakland, Cal., has been granted a permit to issue 7,500 shares of its preferred stock to William Grant Lummis in exchange for a formula for making paint and to sell certain other shares for the purpose of financing a manufacturing business.

The California Varnish Co. has been granted a permit to issue 72 shares of stock to C. H. Winkelman, 72 shares to William M. Norton and one share to C. G. Greenwood in consideration of the transfer by them of the manufacturing business conducted at Vernon, Cal.

Contracts for furnishing lubricating oil for the vessels of the Shipping Board on the Pacific Coast for the next year have been awarded to the Standard Oil Company, the contract running from October 24. It is estimated that 371,716 gallons will be required.

The Williams Commercial Co. of New York, which makes a specialty of vegetable and fish oils, grease and tallow, has opened offices at 519 California street, San Francisco. Clyde B. Rose, the manager of the new branch, is from New York.

R. Y. Lane, Millen, Ga., is having plans prepared for rebuilding his turpentine plant, recently damaged by fire.

PRODUCTION OF GUM TURPENTINE

The Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, makes public the figures showing the production of gum turpentine and gum rosin during the 1919-20 season as follows (the unit for the figures for turpentine being the cask of 50 gallons; for rosin, the round or still barrel of approximately 500 pounds gross weight):

State	Turpentine Production Casks	Per Cent	Rosin Production Round bbls.	Per Cent
Alabama	38,100	10.4	126,000	10.2
Florida	136,900	37.4	457,500	37.0
Georgia	73,900	20.3	250,600	20.3
Louisiana	68,700	18.8	232,000	18.7
Mississippi	29,500	8.0	102,800	8.3
North Carolina	600		2,200	
South Carolina	1,100	.5	3,400	.5
Texas	17,200	4.7	62,500	5.0
	366,000	100.0	1,237,000	100.0

On comparison with the bureau's report on the production during the season of 1918-19, the above figures indicate that the production last year was less in Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas than in the previous year, while it was greater in Florida, Georgia, and Louisiana. The combined production of North Carolina and South Carolina was also a little less last year. The total production for the 1918-19 season, as given in the bureau's report, was 341,000 casks of gum turpentine and 1,115,000 round barrels of gum rosin.

PAINT AND VARNISH MEN ELECT OFFICERS

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 25.—The National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association elected the following officers; President, S. Marshall Evans, of the Eagle Picher Lead Co., Chicago; vice presidents, eastern zone H. S. Chatfield, New York; southern, R. S. Wessels, Atlanta; central, W. A. Alpers, Cleveland; western, Charles F. Woodruff, San Francisco; Canada, T. F. Monypenny, Toronto; treasurer, L. T. Beale, Philadelphia.

An interesting review of the trade-mark situation as affecting the paint trade was read by D. W. Edgerly of New York.

The Committee on Fire Insurance reported that the business of the Paint Trade Mutual Co. had reached \$5,000,000 insurance in force to-day with an annual premium income of \$59,000.

The Committee on Paint Manufacturers reported that the orders far exceeded the capacity of the mills to supply the trade.

S. B. Woodbridge, of the Du Pont Company, contributed a valuable paper on the lithopone situation, the demand for which has taxed the capacity of the various producers.

A cablegram from Trade Commissioner John A. Fowler, dated at Batavia, Java, Oct. 13, indicates that the general financial depression has involved that country, and the markets are demoralized to such an extent that failures are expected. It is therefore advisable that for the time being particular caution should be exercised in negotiating documentary drafts based upon shipments of expensive luxuries and motor cars unless credit has been opened in Java to cover the transaction.

Rosin and shellac are both in light demand in Japan. Rosin is quoted at yen 13, and shellac at yen 290 per picul. Turpentine is stationary. Japanese turpentine is quoted at yen 39 per can, while the Pine Tree from the United States is yen 50.

F. H. Sawyer, of the Overseas Trading Company, Portland, Ore., arrived at San Francisco recently from the Orient.

The Crude Drug Market

Current Spot Quotations of Crude Drugs, Pages 906-908

PRICES LOWER ON CHEAPER REPLACEMENT

Quotations For Shipment From Europe Continue to Drop—Buckthorn Bark Down—Balsam Peru Lower—New Arrivals of Buchu—Sabadilla Seed Higher

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
Elecampane Root, 2c lb.	Manna, Lg. Flk., 5c lb.
Olibanum Sift., 1c lb.	Sabadilla Seed, 1c lb.
Declined	
Aniseed, Star, 1/3c lb.	Ginger, Jamaica, 1c lb.
Balsam Peru, 25c lb.	African, 1/2c lb.
Belladonna Lvs., 2c lb.	Malva Flowers, Blue, 10c lb.
Buckthorn Bark, 3c lb.	Mastic Tears, 5c lb.
Calabar Beans, 2c lb.	Marjoram, French, 1c lb.
Cinchona Bark, Red, 5c lb.	Mustard Seed, Eng. Yel., 1/2c lb.
Cloves, Zan., 1c lb.	Dutch Yellow, 1/2c lb.
Cantharides, Russ., 25c lb.	Rosemary Lvs., 2c lb.
Cuttlefish Bone, 2c lb.	Simaruba Bark, 10c lb.
Galangal Root, 1c lb.	

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Aconite Root, U.S.P.	\$4.45	\$4.45	\$5.50	\$7.70
Buchu Leaves, Short	3.30	3.30	3.30	2.20
Cantharides, Russian	2.75	3.00	3.50	3.75
Cocculus Indicus .....	.22	.22	.22	.60
Ergot, Spanish	2.75	2.75	3.25	4.00
Insect Powder, pure .....	.65	.65	.70	.65
Ipecac, Cartagena	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.10
Nux Vomica .....	.14 1/2	.14 1/2	.14	.08
Opium, gum	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.00
Rhubarb Root, H. D. ....	.70	.70	.70	1.75
Tragacanth No. 1 ribbon	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Wild Cherry Bk. thin nat. ....	.10	.10	.10	.15
Average	2.21	2.23	2.32	2.39

As foreign shippers shade quotations for shipment of goods to this market, spot prices continue to slide off here. Many items are offered from Europe at figures which bring the cost here below pre-war values but in view of the unequal rate of exchange, the actual cost in primary markets in some instances is several times higher than the 1913-14 basis. Although the general tendency of prices continues toward lower levels, the crude drug market is in better condition fundamentally than other commodity markets and has very probably seen the bulk of reactionary revisions in values during the present movement. Leading dealers in botanicals here report business confined to small lot orders frequently repeated with consumers still steadfastly refusing to enter the market for anything but the most routine immediate requirements. In very few cases are crude drug houses taking losses approaching in severity the chemical and essential oil field which is due undoubtedly to the fact that the former saw the slump coming and prepared for the storm.

Cheaper shipment offers have further weakened spot buckthorn bark. Russian cantharides are cheaper here also for shipment from Hamburg. Imports of cinchona have been heavy of late. Balsam Peru is cheaper on recent arrivals. Gingers are off. Primary market figures on manna are about on a level with this market. Belladonna leaves are easier. Cuttlefish bone is cheaper here. Sabadilla seed has advanced. Olibanum siftings are firmer. Blue malva flowers are cheaper. Mandrake continues weak. Cloves are off a trifle. Selected elm bark holds stiffly with the tendency upward. Echinacea is reported off the market here. Elecampane is scarce.

Crude Drugs

Cantharides—Spot Russian whole flies are down to \$2.75 a pound here. Reports indicate that Hamburg has

not met with great success in their offers here at \$2.00 c. i. f. and are entertaining counter-bids which are understood to be close to \$1.50 for shipment. Powdered material here holds firmly at \$3.25 a pound. Chinese are \$1.00 for whole and \$1.40 for powdered without charge.

Ergot—Buyers are not at all interested in ergot at \$2.75 a pound on the spot although they were active in buying some lots around \$3.50 and \$4.00 when the price was at this point. Round lots direct from importers are available in the neighborhood of \$2.60 here. Reports from reliable sources indicate that Russian goods will be available shortly via Hamburg.

Cuttlefish Bone—Larger lots of both Trieste and French types are available here at 32c a pound for spot goods.

Lycopodium—This item is still held at \$4.00 a pound on spot but is due for a fall with the arrival of new lot goods at present reported en route to this market.

Manna—Primary market figures are about on a parity with the spot price in New York. Demand is routine at 90c@95c a pound for large flake and 55c@60c for the small.

Nux Vomica—All indications point to a continued strong market and high price from a genuine shortage in India. Except for a large lot nothing under 15c is available here for buttons. A recent offer of two tons at 13 1/2c almost swamped the seller with buyers. Powdered is also tight at 22c@24c as to seller.

Balsams

Balsam Peru is again lower owing to larger offerings on this market and sellers are openly naming \$3.00 a pound for spot goods. Tolu is easy but unchanged at 75c. Canada fir balsam is steady at \$14.00 a gallon with Oregon held at \$1.75 up as to seller.

Barks

Buckthorn—Sales on the spot have been made at 16c a pound this week and this is about representative of the weak spot market here. Firm offers for shipment from Hamburg are more or less plentiful at 10c c. i. f. with importers here not greatly interested even at this figure. With buckthorn down on a level with cascara sagrada, the sale of the former into consuming channels will likely show improvement.

Cascara Sagrada—Coast names 11c f. o. b. carlots. Spot New York on actual business in carlots has been done this week at 15c for 1920 peel. Transactions on 1919 peel have been made at 17c while a small quantity of 1918 commanded 18 1/2c a pound.

Cinchona—Bark has been flooding in from South America, India and Java. Prices are under pressure of the new offers. Nice grade 12 to 20 inch quills are bringing 50c@60c a pound on the spot. Broken red as to test is named at 40c up to 50c. Broken yellow is 50c @60c.

Elm—Selected bark is a strong item. As to seller and grade of the bark, the price ranges from 80c up to 90c a pound for very nice quality. The 80c material is not very good. This item looks to higher prices. Grinding bark is firm although in better supply with the inside figure for spot goods still held at 40c a pound.

Simaruba—It is now possible to do 25c on the spot

although some dealers still name 35c as their price. Demand is light.

Berries

Nice grade junipers are getting the business at 5c although it is possible to buy at 4c@4½c here. Saw palmetto berries can be had at 20c although one or two sellers are inclined to name 25c still. With new crop time drawing near, they are likely to take 20c, however, on an order.

Flowers

Chamomiles—Large stocks of chamomiles are available here although prices do not betray the fact. The tendency is to ease off gradually. Spot genuine Hungarian are now 35c with the Hungarian type at 33c. Roman are still held at 16c.

Insect—Pure 100 per cent powder is still available at 65c a pound here with the tendency toward lower levels.

Malva—New lots of blue malva flowers are now available at lower prices, 90c a pound being named here for spot goods. Black are not available.

Saffron—Reports indicate a short crop of the genuine flower in Spain this year but will be taken with the usual grain of salt as Spanish market reports should be. Spot goods in one pound tins are held at \$12.50. Mexican saffron is named at 50c for shipment and 75c a pound on spot here.

Gums

The looked-for break in asafetida is still hanging fire and prices are firm here at \$3.25 for whole and \$4.50 for powder with not a great deal of the latter available. Mastic tears are lower at 63c a pound. Myrrh is down to 68c for selected and 60c@63c for sorts. Olibanum siftings are firmer at 16c@18c a pound as to seller.

Leaves and Herbs

Belladonna—Leaves are easier and slightly lower this week at 28c a pound for spot goods.

Buchu—Further imports of short buchu direct from Cape Town have been noted this week. Dealers here are beginning to wonder what the first hands in South Africa did with all their buchu this year and last. The market here is uncertain as importers begin to doubt the reported shortage. New crop should begin to be collected in February. Spot prices, however, hold more or less firm at \$3.30 a pound for short green leaf although sales of several bales have been reported at better than \$3.25. Less than a bale brings \$3.50.

Rosemary—Leaves are cheaper at 8c a pound on the spot. Materially cheaper goods are available for shipment.

Roots

Aconite—Easy and unchanged at 45c a pound for U. S. P. spot goods, is the report for aconite this week.

Blood—Held on the spot at 25c and by some at 26c, the country names 22c a pound for shipment of blood root.

Colchicum—This item is easy and unchanged at the recent drop to 50c.

Echinacea—No supplies of the whole are available on the spot. The price is nominal at 60c a pound. Small lots of powdered are to be had at 75c a pound.

Elecampane—The root is firmer and in small supply at 18c a pound.

Ginger—Jamaica continues to slide off, good grinding now held at 30c@32c a pound. Japanese and African are on a parity and easy at 10½c.

Ipecac—Ipecac is firm here at \$3.25 for whole and \$3.60 for powder. Shipment offers at \$2.85 c. i. f. have not induced much buying as dealers here believe holdings in South American markets are larger than shippers there will admit.

Mandrake—The root is still very weak at 15c a pound for spot goods with little buying noted at this figure. Cheaper podophyllin is expected soon as \$9.00 is out of line with a 15c mandrake market.

Senega—The market is still foggy. Country shippers are letting out their goods in restricted lots at \$1.00, possibly less on real transactions. The spot market is supposedly \$1.10@1.20 a pound but each sale makes its own figure, varying between \$1.00 and \$1.20 as to seller. With the present status of wool and furs country shippers will not be able to hold out long on senega, it is believed here.

Seeds

Aniseed—Star anise is lower at 27½c@28c a pound for spot seed.

Sabadilla—Prices have stiffened up materially with demand very fair. Some sellers will not do better than 18c for whole seed while 17c can still be done in some quarters for a large lot.

REJECT CAMPHOR ALLOTMENT BY JAPAN

Celluloid manufacturers of the United States met representatives of the Japanese Monopoly Bureau at the Fifth Avenue Building, 200 Fifth avenue, last week, to discuss the camphor allotment for the last quarter of 1920. No agreement was reached.

Difficulties arose early in the session when the Japanese interests announced the allotment for the quarter as approximately 6,200 piculs, amounting to about 827,700 pounds. This allotment is more than double the quota for the third quarter of the year, which was 2,335 piculs, or approximately 311,723 pounds. The celluloid interests could not see their way clear to accept this large amount of camphor at the prices demanded by the bureau, especially in the face of the present weakened market.

A counter proposition was made by them to the effect that they would take the entire allotment at a price considerably lower than that asked by the Japanese interests or would refuse to take more than the quantity which comprised the allotment for the previous quarter. After considerable discussion, which at times was more or less acrimonious, the meeting was adjourned without any decision having been reached.

A. Sakai, representative of the Japanese Government, said that the situation was not serious and that a very similar problem arose at the outset of every quarter. He said that he believed the celluloid interests were greatly excited over a matter of small importance. "I can say nothing at present," said Mr. Sakai, "for the matter is still in a state of negotiation. I do not, however, consider it of sufficient importance to worry about." It is evident that the manufacturing consumers of camphor take a precisely opposite view of the situation, although they withhold all comment.

AMERICANS BUYING MEXICAN SAFFRON

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Vera Cruz, Mexico, Oct. 12.—Saffron is known here under the name of "Azafrancillo" and is raised principally in the state of Puebla around the town of Tehuacan. Shipments from this port have been very small. In 1917 some 2,000 pounds were exported, and in 1918 only about 600 pounds. None was exported from this port during 1919 and the first shipment of the 1920 crop has just been sent to New York, a shipment of 4,996 pounds. The market price here is 35 cents per pound, United States currency.

With the shortage of the Spanish saffron crop this year, and the similarity of the Mexican Azafrancillo to the Spanish saffron, many American users of saffron are buying Mexican Azafrancillo.

The Essential Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals, Page 920

CONTINUED PRESSURE ON PRICES

Tendency Still Downward With Business Light—Bergamot Moves Up on Cables of Shortage—Cassia and Citronella Easier—Lemongrass Down

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
Oil Bergamot, 25c lb.	Oil Bois de Rose, 50c lb.
Declined	
Oil Cassia, 10c lb.	Oil Cumin, 50c lb.
Oil Citronella, Ceylon, 5c lb.	Oil Geranium, Turk., 25c lb.
Oil Copaliba, U.S.P., 5c lb.	Oil Lavender Spike, 25c lb.
Oil Coriander, 50c lb.	Oil Lemongrass, 25c lb.
Oil Patchouli, 5c lb.	Oil Rosemary, Span., 10c lb.
	Oil Sassafras, Natur., 5c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Oil Bergamot	\$7.25	\$7.00	\$6.00	\$4.75
Oil Citronella, Ceylon.....	.50	.55	.55	.46
Oil Cloves	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.50
Oil Lavender Flowers.....	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.25
Oil Lemon	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.15
Oil Peppermint, Natural.....	6.25	6.25	6.25	7.50
Oil Sandalwood, E. I.....	11.00	11.00	11.25	11.00
Oil Sassafras, Artif.....	.70	.70	.70	.61
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P.....	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.25
Coumarin	6.00	6.00	6.50	7.00
Methyl Salicylate .....	.70	.70	.75	.75
Vanillin .....	.85	.85	.88	.78
Average	3.75	3.80	3.83	3.85

With buying limited still to the smallest routine requirements, it is not to be wondered that prices for essential oils continue under pressure and are subject to severe shading in various quarters as sellers sacrifice values in order to realize on holdings. In spite of the weakness which has had the essence group under its influence for several months past, the real breaks in prices have been confined to seven or eight items, the actual loss for the past month figured on a basis of the whole list approximating $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Another bad feature of slow business has reared its head of late—slow collections—and this indirectly is causing sellers further losses by tying up their money. Some of the largest consumers are reported to be taking well over thirty days to pay bills when in the past they have always discounted.

Actual price changes have been few in spite of the apparent pressure. Offers of oil cassia are heard lower. Cheaper citronella is available here. Coriander is easier. Oil cumin is off. The weakness of orange is unchanged. Lemon appears to be steadier. Spanish rosemary has eased off somewhat. Patchouli oil tends downward. Higher cables from Sicily on bergamot oil have further tightened the price here. Oil cedar wood continues very firm but unchanged. Spanish spike lavender is selling lower. Spot spearmint and peppermint are easy. Wormseed continues soft.

Essential Oils

Oil Almond—Bitter U. S. P. oil is in routine demand with prices unchanged and apparently steady at \$8.50 @ \$9.00 a pound. Oil free from prussic acid can be had for about the same figures although in one or two cases up to \$10.00 is asked for special brands. Benzaldehyde holds around \$1.00 for U. S. P. Sweet almond oil is easy at 65c.

Oil Anise—The general position of anise continues easy with large lots competing in this market. Demand is for routine quantities only in spite of the fact that the price holds fairly steady in the present declining market.

Technical oil is openly named at 90c a pound but less might be done on a large lot order. U. S. P. is quoted at \$1.00.

Oil Bay—No movement in this item has been noted for some time with the price holding unchanged at \$4.00 a pound. Bay rum is in good demand at \$3.70 @ \$4.10 a gallon according to denaturant.

Oil Bergamot—Cables from Sicily report that owing to the unusually dry season just passed, the yield of oil per unit of fruit has been extremely small and that the total yield for the entire producing districts is far below normal. Whether this is one of the characteristic Sicilian market reports or whether the yield is really small, only the future will tell. Cables name higher figures and the spot price has again moved up. Most sellers here are asking about \$7.50 a pound for standard goods in coppers but this does not mean they are selling much at this figure. The lowest heard is \$7.25 and the highest \$8.00 for spot goods.

Oil Bois de Rose—A leading house has a small lot which they are parcelling out in little orders. The price is \$12.00 a pound. The outlook for better stocks is rather dark.

Oil Cajuput—Prices hold at 75c for the native and 95c for the U. S. P. with demand quiet.

Oil Camphor—Little request is noted for the oil from consuming quarters with the price holding steady at 50c a pound here. Sassafrassy oil is still 12c a pound.

Oil Caraway—The spot price still holds at \$2.75 a pound with demand practically nil. The raw material continues weak and unchanged at about 7c a pound for spot goods. Shipment oil is named at \$2.25 c. i. f.

Oil Cassia—Steady pressure on prices has forced further recessions in values in this market and most holders have cut their figures for spot goods. Technical oil is now generally held at \$1.40 although up to \$1.50 is still being asked by some. U. S. P. redistilled can be bought for \$1.90 up to \$2.00. Lead free is now held at \$1.50. The present shipment figures mean that to lay down oil in New York, duty paid, it costs \$1.30 a pound or thereabouts so that at \$1.40 the business is not very profitable.

Oil Cedar Leaf—This item is in small demand, held at \$1.50 @ \$1.60 a pound as to seller.

Oil Cedar Wood—Oil of the wood is one of the few really firm items on the essential oil list. Prices are quoted at 65c inside in some quarters while others are refusing to shade 70c a pound for spot drums. Cans are available from 70c a pound up. Supplies are still limited and closely held.

Oil Citronella—The dragging demand for Ceylon citronella has led to further price cutting here. Dealers are naming down to 50c a pound for spot oil in drums and report very little demand even at this figure. When this is compared with 95c a few months ago, the degree of decline is appreciated. Cans are held at 55c up to 60c a pound. Java oil is quiet at \$1.25.

Oil Cloves—The most generally quoted figure is \$2.35 a pound for spot oil of cloves with some sellers naming \$2.40 but probably willing to do \$2.35 on firm business. The spice has again eased off somewhat and remains quiet. Present stocks of oil are based on a 50c spice figure as the raw material cost this at the time of production of spot holdings.

Oil Copaiba—Oil of copaiba is easier owing to better supplies of the raw material and a marked falling off in demand. Dealers are now naming 80c a pound inside for spot U. S. P. oil with 85c asked in some cases.

Oil Coriander—This item continues to slide off slowly owing to the weakness of the seed which is in over-supply at 3c. Oil is now quoted at \$32.50 a pound spot.

Oil Cumin—This is another item which is now being made from considerably cheaper raw material. The spot price of the oil has eased off to \$7.25 a pound although some quotations name \$7.50.

Oil Geranium—Prices for some grades are a trifle easier in one or two quarters. African (Algerian) is held at \$8.50 up to \$9.00 a pound as to seller. Bourbon is still \$8.00@8.50 and Turkish is cheaper at \$4.50.

Oil Lavender Flowers—As to quality and seller, spot goods are most generally held at \$8.00@9.00 a pound although some special high ester test goods are named up to \$12.00. Spike oil is lower with spot stocks now available down to \$2.25 a pound. Better qualities are held at \$2.50.

Oil Lemon—Cables are coming through at about \$1.00 a pound c. i. f. Spot goods are not much above this. Prices still vary widely as to seller, ranging this week from \$1.00 up to \$1.40 a pound in original packages as to brand. The most generally named price is \$1.10@1.20. The lemon situation this week appears to be in better shape with less of a tendency to cut quotations in order to get the business. The demand, however, is far below what it should be even at this time of the year.

Oil Lemongrass—As the time approaches for cheaper shipment goods to arrive here, holders of spot material are cutting prices in order to get rid of their stocks. Spot goods are now openly named at \$2.75 a pound but likely better could be done. With the arrival of goods costing about \$1.75 c. i. f., the price here ought to steady about \$2.25 spot.

Oil Orange—The same weakness has oil of orange in its grip. Sweet Sicilian is named at \$5.00 a pound for spot good; but according to how bad the seller needs the money depends the actual price at which the sale is made. West Indian oil is held at \$4.50 on the spot with bitter at the same level. For shipment, \$3.30 c. i. f. for Sicilian and \$2.75 for the West Indian are heard. Little improvement is looked for in orange until next spring.

Oil Patchouli—Best quality patchouli is now marked down to \$22.00 a pound on spot by leading houses. There are sellers of patchouli oil at \$16.00 but the quality is unknown.

Oil Peppermint—The situation is quiet and unchanged. Spot natural oil is held at \$6.25 a pound and U. S. P. at \$6.90. For shipment \$5.50 f. o. b. Middle West is heard. Demand is light but prices appear to be well maintained by producers in spite of poor business.

Oil Rosemary—Better supplies of Spanish rosemary are responsible for the naming of a lower price here. Dealers quote 85c@1.00 a pound as to quantity and seller. The so-called French is \$1.25.

Oil Sandalwood—Prices are still generally held at \$11.00 a pound for spot Mysore oil. Cost of import here from London aggregates \$10.70 c. i. f. Some dealers here are doing \$10.75 for spot goods.

Oil Sassafras—Natural sassafras oil is lower at \$1.65 @ \$1.70 a pound.

Oil Spearmint—Spot goods are in small request at \$7.50 a pound. For shipment from the Middle West, \$7.00 is named.

Oil Wormseed—This item is still under pressure of new offers for shipment at \$4.50 f. o. b. Spot goods are in small demand at \$5.50@6.00 a pound.

THE MESSINA ESSENCE MARKET

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Messina, Sicily, Oct. 2.—The uncertainty in the market for oil of lemon has not diminished. The market has been under the influence of three groups having distinct interests. The first group is composed of growers who would realize large sums from the sale of the fruit; the second is made up of the exporters who speculate, taking advantage of the uncertainty in exchange; the third group is composed of merchants who have lost hope of being able to obtain the expected price of 1,000 lire to 1,100 lire per hundredweight. In fact an unofficial report which is circulated with some persistency, asserts that the price will fall to 800 lire per hundredweight.

In September the exports were larger than in July or August, having reached 25,000 kilograms. Prices were as follows:

Aug.	Lire	Sept.	Lire
27	12.00	10	11.50
28	12.50	11	11.00
Sept.			
1	11.75	17	11.50
2	11.50	18	11.25
4	12.00	22	13.00
6	11.00	23	13.00
8	11.30	24	14.50

From 78 lire a pound, sweet oil of orange has declined to 55 lire. The export trade has been very small compared with June when 4,500 kilograms of essence of sweet orange were exported. These were the prices ruling at the end of August and during September.

Aug.	Lire	Sept.	Lire
27	78.00	10	62.00
28	74.00	11	65.00
30	73.00	15	55.00
Sept.			
1	75.00	17	70.00
2	73.00	18	50.00
4	73.00	22	55.00
6	75.00	23	55.00
8	70.00	24	56.00

There were few changes in the price of oil of bitter orange. The tendency is to lower prices because of the weakening of the market. Here are the prices.

Aug.	Lire	Sept.	Lire
27	40.00	10	38.00
28	45.00	11	40.00
30	40.00	15	37.50
Sept.			
1	40.00	17	30.00
2	40.00	18	35.00
4	40.00	22	40.00
6	40.00	23	40.00
8	40.00	24	38.00
9	40.00	25	38.00

Oil of bergamot is beginning to show signs of firmness. Cologne water, of which bergamot is a constituent, is in demand again. The production is limited to a certain region. There is no doubt that the use of bergamot oil will increase. In September the exports from Messina reached 4,000 kilograms. The prices ranged as follows:

Aug.	Lire	Sept.	Lire
30	78	11	82.25
Sept.		15	82
1	80	17	82
2	87	18	83
6	82	23	85
8	82	24	85
10	82	25	85

The Foreign Markets

Imports of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, etc., Page 918

LONDON DRUG AUCTIONS POSTPONED

Market Conditions Unsatisfactory and Buyers Still Hesitate to Make Large Commitments—Japanese Camphor Easier—Benzoates and Citrates Lower—Camphor Oil Higher

(Special Cable to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, Oct. 26.—Market conditions are still unsatisfactory owing to the situation in the miners' strike. The parleys still continue and the uncertainty prevents further commitments and buying is almost at a standstill.

The Drug Auctions have been postponed. In the open market higher prices are asked for camphor oil, civet, distose and hydrastis.

The market is easier for Japanese refined camphor, cloves, cocaine, farina, hexamine, and vanillin.

Quotations are lower on the benzoates, citrates, coco butter, linseed oil, mercury, mercurials, shellac, silver nitrate, turpentine and vermillion.

London, Oct. 12 (By Mail).—Not much stir in business is to be observed as yet, and the market changes are mostly in the lower direction. Glycerin is the principal article which has taken a higher turn, and this advance was not altogether unexpected.

Atropine is quiet and easier, English makers now quoting 40s per oz. for the sulphate, and 50s per oz. for pure crystal alkaloid.

Balsam Peru is lower, with sellers on spot at from 21s to 22s per lb.

Camphor—English refiners have reduced their prices by a further 6d per lb., to 10s per lb. net. Japanese refined slabs are dearer, at from 6s 6d to 6s 9d per lb.

Codeine—Makers have reduced the pure crystals to 22s per oz., and hydrochloride, phosphate and sulphate salts to 18s per oz.

Foenugreek Seed is again firmer, fair Morocco having been sold at 15s 9d per cwt.

Glycerin—The British refiners have advanced the chemically pure 1260 by £10 per ton, making the price for 5 ton contracts £140 per ton naked, and in 56 lb. tins and cases, £155 per ton.

Homatropine is easier, pure alkaloid being now quoted at 107s 6d per oz., hydrobromide at 85s and hydrochloride at 98s per oz.

Hydrastine is 10s per oz. lower, makers quoting both the alkaloid and hydrochloride at 170s per oz.

Ipecacuanha is somewhat easier, Matto Grosso being offered at 15s per lb., Minas at 14s 6d, and Cartagena at 14s per lb.

Linseed Oil has fluctuated during the week, but is on the whole lower, at £77 10s per ton in London, and £74 per ton in Hull, naked.

Menthol is dull and rather easier, with sellers of Kobayashi/Suzuki at 28s per lb.

Phenazone is again easier, there being offers at 17s per lb., but very little demand.

Salicine—Makers have made a reduction of 10s per lb., and are now quoting 40s per lb.

Shellac is dearer, business having been done at 650s per cwt for usual standard T. N. orange.

Turpentine—The trend of values has been on the whole lower, 139s per cwt. being now named.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Par	Current
Great Britain (pound sterling).....	\$4.866	\$3.46
France (franc)	193	.064
Italy (lira)	238	.014
Germany (mark)	499	.519
Japan (yen)	193	.141
Spain (peseta)	402	.307
Holland (guilder)	193	.068
Belgium (franc)	198	.158
Switzerland (franc)	268	.138
Norway (crown)	263	.195
Sweden (crown)	263	.138
Denmark (crown)	424	.351
Argentina (peso)	279	.179
Brazil (milreis)	788	.701
China (Silver dollar—Hongkong)	1.082	.942
(Tael—Shanghai, silver)	1.156	1.005
(Tael—Peking, silver) .....	.515	.112
Russia (ruble)		

INDIA'S EXPORTS OF NUX VOMICA

Exports of nux vomica from India, the largest producing center, are given by the London "Chemist and Druggist" as follows:

Year—	Quantities Cwt.	Values. £	Average value, P. C.
1912-13	41,518	£14,408	6s
1913-14	46,149	17,366	8
1914-15	33,161	14,556	8
1915-16	59,225	30,760	10
1916-17	56,148	31,137	10
1917-18	40,180	25,112	12
1918-19	62,158	57,606	18

The chief countries participating in the trade in pre-war times were the United Kingdom, Belgium, Germany, Holland and France. Practically all the Cocanada output went to New York. In Madras and Cocanada nux vomica is exported in bags containing 182 and 164 pounds, while on the Malabar Coast the unit is a 140-pound bag. Calcutta ships in half-cwt. pockets, and Bombay in bags of 140 to 168 pounds gross. The unit of sale in Bombay is the candy of 823 pounds, in Calcutta the bazaar maund and in the south the candy of 500 pounds or 600 pounds generally.

CHILE'S NITRATE EXPORTS

The Association of Nitrate Producers of Valparaiso has just made public statistics showing the August production of nitrate of soda. These figures, which show a total production of 4,896,969 Spanish quintals of 101.4 pounds each, were forwarded by Consul T. W. Voetter. The exports during the same month amounted to 4,032,573 quintals.

For the first eight months of 1920, in comparison with the first eight months of 1919, the figures are as follows:

	Exportation	
	1920	1919
	Quintals	Quintals
January	9,039,463	1,308,951
February	5,918,530	952,159
March	5,500,156	963,264
April	5,057,414	738,786
May	5,237,182	403,669
June	2,340,748	797,504
July	3,104,021	448,261
August	4,032,573	1,235,084
Total	40,230,087	6,847,678

JAPANESE PRICES FOR ISINGLASS

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Tokyo, Japan, Oct. 1.—The isinglass market is a little livelier with the expectation of good demand springing up at home soon and of a heavy curtailment of production at Osaka and Suwa. Holders are not so anxious to sell as before and the price is fairly well-maintained. During August the general condition of the market was quite dull and no one could see any bright spot ahead, but Osaka men were successful in selling much of their stock. Shipments for China during the month reached more than 50,000 kin. It was a drain on the visible stock, which had not been expected.

A prominent factor in the line here said recently that business is still inactive, but the fall buying season is near. China's ready buying at fair prices and the domestic demand, which is reflected in inquiries, promise a good season. The factor also found relief in manufacturers' determination to cut down production for the season, which begins a month or so later both at Osaka and Suwa.

Recently when the market was hopelessly sunk in depression, holders were ready to accept buyers' offers. Now holders who have regained courage stand for their own prices. They quote Osaka isinglass at yen 150 per picul, while Shinshu isinglass is offered at yen 130 per picul.

FRENCH DRUG PRICES LOWER

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Marseilles, France, Oct. 11.—There is a lower tendency in prices of crude drugs. Quotations per 100 kilos are:

Citric acid	2,400	Caraway	160
Tartaric acid	1,700	Coriander	110
Agar agar	1,800	Foenugreek	70
Aloes	309	Fennel	170
Alum	175	Cloves, Zanzibar.....	925
Star anise	525	Cloves, St. Marie.....	1,100
Spanish anise	420	Manna, tears	1,700
Benzoin	400 to 550	Manna, debris	1,200
Egg albumen	3,100	Opium, 8 to 9% mor-	
Cumin, Maltese.....	125	phine	1,300
Cumin, Moroccan....	185	Jamaican pimento....	295
Camphor	5,000	Rosin, Bayonne, yellow	250
Cinnamon, Ceylon....	1,000	Rosin, Bayonne, white	275
Cinnamon, Chinese....	375	Senna	400
Cochineal	1,700		

The cultivation of cinchona has its center in the Freanger Regencies on Java. Of the 115 estates in the Dutch East Indies 69 are in that province. While the total production was for 1918, 9,179,094 kilos and for 1919, 10,058,039 kilos, the Regencies produced 7,255,776 kilos in 1918 and 7,697,426 kilos in 1919. On Java eighteen estates cultivate cinchona exclusively. Their planted area at the end of 1919 was 13,525 acres of which 11,637 acres were in production. Other estates combine the cultivation with that of tea or coffee.

During the year 1919 there were imported into the Union of South Africa 956,441 pounds of arsenite of soda valued at \$203,103. Of this amount Australia supplied 477,816 pounds, valued at \$113,010, and the United Kingdom 478,525 pounds, valued at \$90,074. The total value of "all other substances for destroying pests" imported during the same year was \$88,127, of which the United Kingdom was credited with \$39,516, Australia with \$22,040, and the United States with \$23,982.

Starch was sent to London recently on consignment by Japanese producers in the hope that agents there would locate buyers, but the project was a failure, because the foreign demand for Japanese starch has virtually disappeared.

MARKET FOR DYESTUFFS IN MEXICO

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Vera Cruz, Mexico, Oct. 12.—During the war the supply of dyestuffs was obtained from the United States and the results were not altogether satisfactory. Some of the cotton mill managers say that the direct dyes of the United States are inferior to the German or English. American manufacturers and exporters will find that the best results can be obtained by personal visits, rather than by sending catalogues and trade letters.

If the American manufacturers will send competent chemists or salesmen, speaking the Spanish language, who will go into the cotton factories and demonstrate the good qualities of American-made dyes, and show the managers where they have been making mistakes, they can in this way overcome the present prejudice against American dyes. The manufacture of cotton prints is on the increase in Mexico, large shipments of the cheaper grades being made monthly to Cuba and to the United States. It is a waste of time and money to send literature to Mexico, unless it is in the Spanish language and even if special instructions are sent to explain how American dyes should be used, the results would not be as satisfactory as if a chemist is sent to demonstrate their use.

Besides the woolen and cotton factories in Mexico, the straw-hat and basket industry furnishes employment to a large number of inhabitants of the state of Puebla and these industries need a certain amount of fibre dyes. The colors most in demand are blacks, blues, reds, yellows and violets. The direct aniline dyes are mostly used for dyeing cotton.

One of the strongest complaints of the Mexican users of American-made dyes is that they could not duplicate their orders and be sure they would receive the same shades as they had been using.

HEAVY CHEMICAL PRICES IN MARSEILLES

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Marseilles, France, Oct. 11.—The market for heavy chemicals is very weak. Business is practically dead and a great many articles are not quoted. Inquiries are falling off and stocks are remaining in warehouses. Prices per 100 kilos follow:

Francs	Francs
Hydrochloric acid, 20° 31	Potassium chloride .. 35
Nitric acid, 36° and	Sodium nitrate 115
40° not quoted	Potassium nitrate 220
Sulfuric acid, 60° 26	Magnesium sulfate .. 135
Sulfuric acid, 50° 22	Copper sulfate, 98% .. 215
Calcium chloride 115	Iron sulfate, 95% ... 30
Potassium chlorate .. 300	Ammonium sulfate,
Sodium carbonate ... 45	20° (French) 175
Caustic soda 29	Ammonium sulfate,
Sodium silicate 40	20° (English) 175

VANILLA PRICES IN VERA CRUZ

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Vera Cruz, Mexico, Oct. 12.—Vanilla buyers are storing their stocks and awaiting higher prices. Whole vanilla is 13.00 to 14.00 Mexican pesos per kilo. Picadura (cuts) 10.00 to 12.00 pesos per kilo.

The yield of vanilla in the various French possessions in the Indian Ocean for the 1919-1920 season is estimated to amount to: Madagascar, including the Comoro Islands, 936,937 pounds; Reunion, 98,414 pounds. The production of Mauritius is estimated at 2,646 pounds, and a report of the Governor of the Seychelles Islands places the yield in the archipelago at 6,614 pounds during 1919.

Prices Current of Fine and Heavy Chemicals, Drugs, Essential Oils, Dyestuffs and Oils

NOTICE—Prices quoted are spot New York, unless otherwise indicated, for goods in large quantities in original packages. A price range (two sets of figures, 16-19) indicates prices for different quantities or that different manufacturers or importers quote different prices, all of which are included within the range.

All quotations are on the basis of avoirdupois pounds and ounces and American gallons. For the ready reference of exporters and foreign buyers, the following tables of equivalents are published:

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

1 Imperial Gallon (Brit.)—1.20 Amer. Gallons
1 American Gallon—833 Imperial Gallon
1 American Gallon—1.19 liters
1 Liter—.264 American Gallon
1 American Gallon (H ₂ O) weighs 8.35 pounds
1 Pound (Avoirdupois) weighs .454 kilogram
1 Kilogram weighs 2.20 pounds (Avoirdupois)

Fine Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbl. blk.	44	— 50
Acetphenetidin	2.15	— 2.25
Adipon. Lanac, See Lanolin		
Albumen, Egg, edible	.80	— .85
Alcohol 190 proof U.S.P.	5.10	— 5.15
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	5.25	— 5.40
Second Hands, U.S.P.	5.50	— 5.75
For Export, U.S.P.	.90	— .95
Wood ref., 95 p.c.	2.70	— 2.75
Second Hands	2.80	— 2.85
Pure	3.40	— 3.50
Denatured, 180 proof	1.10	— 1.11
188 proof	1.12	— 1.13
Second Hands	.90	— .95
Alolin, U. S. P., powd.	1.03	— 1.05
Amldopyrine	11.50	— 12.00
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	.65	— .70
Benzozate, cryst., U.S.P.	.40	— .40
Bichromate, C. P.	.95	— 1.00
Bromide, gran., bulk	.60	— .61
Carb.Dom. U.S.P. kegs, powd.	.17	— .18
Chloride, U.S.P.	.35	— .36
Hypophosphite	1.85	— 1.90
Ichthyolate (as to brand)	1.50	— 7.20
Iodide	—	— 4.65
Oxalate, Pure	.95	— 1.00
Persulfate	.95	— 1.00
Phosphate (Dibasic)	.80	— .60
Salicylate, U.S.P.	.90	— .95
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums	4.00	— 4.25
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	.17	— .18
Needle powder	.09	— .09½
Antipyrine, bulk	2.75	— 3.00
Apomorphine Hydrochloride	—	— 28.80
Arecoline Hydrobromide	27.00	— 27.50
Argols, red	.08	— .10
Arsenic red. See Heavy Chemicals		
White, See Heavy Chemicals		
Arsenous Iodide, U.S.P.	—	— 4.85
Aspirin	.80	— .85
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz.v.	18.00	— 19.50
Sulfate, U.S.P., 1-oz.v.	10.00	— 12.00
Barbital	—	— 2.25
Barium Carb. prec., pure	.25	— .28
Dioxide	.25	— 27½
Iodide	.25	— 5.15
Nitrate	.18	— 18½
Bay Rum	—	— 3.65
Denatured Salicy. Acid.	—	— 3.70
Denatured, Quinine	—	— 3.90
Benzaldehyde (see Aromatic Chemicals)		
Benzenonaphthol	4.25	— 4.50

Berberine Hdcbl.	—	— 34.00
Acid Sulfate	—	— 31.00
Neutral sulfate	—	— 35.00
Bismuth Metallic	2.50	— 2.75
Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P.	—	— 4.80
Citrate, U.S.P.	—	— 3.10
Oxychloride	—	— 3.30
Salicylate	—	— 2.45
Subbenzoate	—	— 3.40
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	—	— 3.10
For X-ray Diagnosis	—	— 3.65
Subgallate	—	— 2.85
Subiodide	—	— 4.95
Subnitrate	—	— 2.85
Subsalicylate	—	— 3.00
Tannate	—	— 3.00
Borax, in bbls, crystals	.09	— .09½
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs.	.09	— .09½
Bromides, See Potass. Brom., etc.		
Bromine, purified	—	— .75
Bromoforn	—	— 3.00
Cadmium Bromide, crystals	1.50	— 1.75
Iodide	—	— 4.20
Metal sticks	1.40	— 1.45
Caffeine alkaloid, bulk	7.80	— 7.75
Second Hands	7.50	— 7.75
Hydrobromide	8.00	— 8.25
Citrate, U.S.P.	6.00	— 6.10
Phosphate	10.00	— 10.25
Calcium Glycophosphate	1.70	— 1.75
Hypophosphites	.90	— .92
Iodide	—	— 4.00
Phosphate, Precip.	.18	— .19
Sulfocarbonate	.70	— .75
Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls. bk.	—	— 1.30
16's in 1-lb. carton	—	— 1.35
24's in 1-lb. carton	—	— 1.37½
32's in 1-lb. carton	—	— 1.39
Japan refined, 2½ lb. slabs	—	— 1.20
Crude, Chinese	.75	— .80
Monobromated, bulk	3.05	— 3.10
Caramel	—	— 1.20
Carmine, No. 40	5.70	— 5.80
Casein, C.P.	—	— .35
Technical	.15	— .16
Castor Oil, AA bbls.	.15	— 15½
Cerium Oxalate	.90	— .92
Chalk, Precip., light	.04½	— .05
Heavy	.04	— .04½
Drop	.02½	— .03
Charcoal, Willow, powd.	.06	— .07
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P., crystals, 25 lb. jars, 100 lb. lots	—	— 1.01
Chloroform, U.S.P.	—	— .43
Cinchonidin, Alk., crystals	—	— 1.45
Sulfate	.75	— .85
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals	—	— .74
Sulfate	—	— .45
Cocaine, Hydrochl., Cryst.	—	— 10.50
Gran., Powd.	—	— 10.75
Cocoa Butter, bulk	.32½	— .33
Fingers, cases	.44	— .45
Codeine, Alk., 25 oz. lots	—	— 11.40
Emetine, Alk. 18 gr. vials	—	— 9.10
Hydrobromide	—	— 10.80
Nitrate	—	— 8.60
Phosphate	—	— 9.10
Sulfate	—	— 9.10
Cod Liver Oil, Newf'd.	55.00	— 58.00
Norwegian	55.00	— 60.00
Collodion, U.S.P.	.30	— .31
Corn Syrup	—	— .04½
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury		
Coumarin, refined, see Aromatic Chemicals		
Cream of Tartar, cryst. U.S.P.	.45	— .53
Powdered, 99 p.c.	.45	— .53
Creosote, U.S.P.	.65	— .70
Carbonate	3.00	— 3.25
Cresol, U.S.P.	.18	— .21
Dionin, See Morph. Ethyl Hydrochl.		
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.	2.60	— 2.75
Emetine, Alk. 18 gr. vials	—	— 2.40
Hydrochloride, U.S.P.	—	— 30.00
15 gr. vials	—	— 1.35
Epsom Salt, see Mag. Sulfate		
Eserine Sulfate	41.00	— 42.50
Ether, U.S.P., Conc. bulk	—	— .34
Washed, bulk	—	— .40
Nitrous, conc.	—	— 1.10
U.S.P., 1880, bulk	—	— .47
Anesthesia, pure	—	— .28
Ethyl Acetate, pure	—	— 1.65
Iodide	—	— 5.20
Ethyl Methyl Ketone	.22½	— .23
Eucalyptol, U.S.P., See Aromatic Chemicals		
Formaldehyde	—	— .40
Second Hands	.30	— .33
Gelatin, silver	1.75	— 1.80
*Nominal		

Glycerin		
C. P. drums bbls. extra	.26½	— .27
Cans	.29	— .30
Dynamite, drums incl.	.25	— .25½
Saponification, loose	.15	— .15½
Soap Lye, loose	.14	— .14½
Gualacol, liquid	6.00	— 6.50
Carbonate	6.50	— 7.00
Haarlem Oil, dom.	—	— 3.40
Imported	—	— 6.50
Hexamethylenetetramine	1.50	— 2.10
Hydrastine, Alkaloid	—	— 26.50
Hydrochloride	—	— 26.50
Sulfate	—	— 26.50
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots		
4-oz. bottles	9.25	— 9.50
8-oz. bottles	14.25	— 14.50
12-oz. bottles	19.50	— 19.75
16-oz. bottles	23.25	— 23.50
Hydroquinone, bulk	2.00	— 2.10
Hyosine Hydrobromide	6.00	— 6.50
Hyoscyamine Alkaloid	35.00	— 40.00
Sulfate	35.00	— 40.00
Iodides, See Potass. Iodide, etc.		
Iodine, Resublimed	—	— 4.35
Tincture, U.S.P., bbls.	4.75	— 5.00
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk	—	— 5.35
Crystals	—	— 6.35
Iron Citrate, U.S.P., VI.	—	— 1.13
and Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P.	—	— .98
Green scales, U.S.P.	—	— 1.24
Chloride, cryst. (ferric)	.12	— .13
Iodide	—	— 3.90
Syrup, U.S.P., 1900	—	— .30
Phosphate, U.S.P.	—	— .98
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.	—	— 1.03
Metallic, Reduced	—	— 1.10
Lanolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P.	.16	— .18
Anhydrous, cans	.21	— .23
Lead Iodide, U.S.P., VIII.	—	— 3.05
Licorice, U.S.P., Mass.	—	— .47
Powdered	.69	— .70
Sticks	.50	— .52
Comp. Powder	.21	— .25
Lithium Carbonate	—	— 1.50
Citrate	—	— 2.50
Lycopodium	4.00	— 4.25
Magnesium Carb. U.S.P. bbls.	.18	— .20
Technical, bbls.	.12½	— 13½
Blocks, cases, 1, 2, 4 ozs.	.22	— .24
Glycerophosphate	—	— 3.30
Hypophosphate	1.65	— 1.70
Oxide, tins light	—	— 1.10
Peroxide, cans	—	— 2.15
Salicylate	—	— .60
Sulfate-Eps. Salt, Tech. 100 lbs.	3.00	— 3.25
U.S.P. 100 lbs.	3.25	— 3.50
Manganese Glycophosphate	3.00	— 3.10
Hypophosphate, U.S.P., VIII.	2.00	— 2.10
Iodide	4.65	— 6.00
Sulfate, crystals	.20	— .22
Menthol, Japanese	5.65	— 5.75
Mercury, flasks, 75 lb.	—	— 60.00
Bisulfate	—	— .77
Blue Mass	—	— .62
Powdered	—	— .64
Blue Ointment, 80 p.c.	—	— .62
50 p.c.	—	— .62
Citric Ointment	—	— .52
Calomel, Amer.	—	— 1.19
Corrosive Sublimate, cryst.	—	— 1.14
Powdered Granular	—	— 1.09
Iodide, Green	—	— 3.55
Yellow	—	— 3.55
Red Precipitate	—	— 1.29
Powdered	—	— 1.39
White Precipitate	—	— 1.48
Powdered	—	— 1.53
With chalk	—	— .62
Methyl salicylate, see Aromatic Chemicals		
Methylene Blue, medicinal	7.00	— 7.50
Milk, powdered	.15	— .16
Mineral Oil, white	1.00	— 2.00
Morphine, Acet., 25oz.	—	— 7.50
Hydrobromide	—	— 7.80
Hydrochloride	—	— 7.80
Sulfate	—	— 7.80
Diacetyl. Alkaloid 10-oz.	—	— 11.99
Diacetyl. Hydcl.	—	— 10.85
Ethyl Hydcl.	—	— 12.45
Oplum, cases, U.S.P.	—	— 7.50
Granular	—	— 8.50
Powdered, U.S.P.	—	— 8.50
Oxgall, pure U.S.P.	1.50	— 1.55
Pancratin	4.25	— 4.50
Papain	—	— 3.50
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P.	3.10	— 3.60
Parafformaldehyde	—	— 1.10
Pepsin, Powd., U.S.P.	3.00	— 3.50

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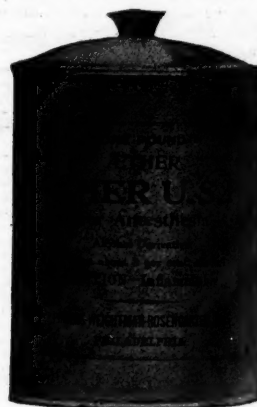
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Petrolatum, light amber bbls. lb.	—	—	.00%
Cream White	.11	—	.11%
Lily White	.18	—	.19
Snow White	.22	—	.22
Phenolphthalein	1.60	—	1.65
Phosphorus, yellow	.35	—	.40
Red	.50	—	.60
Pilocarpine	—	—	10.50
Piperazine Hydrate	—	—	20.00
Podophyllin	9.00	—	9.50
Potassium acetate	.75	—	.80
Bicarbonate, U.S.P.	.28	—	.30
Bisulfate	.45	—	.50
C. P.	.75	—	.85
Bromate	1.00	—	1.10
Bromide Crystals, bulk	.63	—	.64
Granulated	.60	—	.61
Second Hands	.40	—	.46
Carbonate, U.S.P.	.50	—	.52
Caustic, U.S.P. (by alcohol)	1.25	—	1.25
Chlorate	.18	—	.18%
Chromate, cryst. yellow	—	—	.75
tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10.	—	—	1.60
Citrate, bulk, U.S.P.	—	—	1.90
Glycerophosphate, 75%	—	—	1.90
Guaiacol Sulfate	6.50	—	7.00
Hypophosphite, bulk	1.75	—	1.80
Iodide, bulk	3.20	—	3.25
Lactophosphate	—	—	1.00
Permanganate, U.S.P.	.65	—	.70
Salicylate	1.45	—	1.50
Sulfate, C.P.	1.11	—	1.16
Tartrate, powdered	1.25	—	1.25
Procaline, oz. bottles	7.00	—	7.25
& gr. bottles	1.50	—	1.60
Pumice Stone	.02	—	.05
Pyramidon, See Amidopyrine	—	—	—
Pyridin	2.75	—	3.00
Quicksilver, See Mercury	—	—	—
Quinine Sulf., 100-oz. tins. oz.	—	—	.80
1-oz. tins	—	—	.88
Second Hands, Java	.73	—	.75
Second Hands, Amer.	.80	—	.82
Bisulfate, 100-oz. tins. oz.	—	—	.80
Alkaloid	—	—	1.17
Acetate	—	—	1.17
Benzate	—	—	1.17
Citrate	—	—	1.17
Dihydrochloride	—	—	1.17
Dicarbonate	—	—	5.00
Ethyl Carbonate	—	—	2.50
Hydrochloride	—	—	1.07
Hypophosphite	—	—	1.17
Phosphate	—	—	1.07
Salicylate	—	—	1.07
Tannate	—	—	.80
Valerate, powd.	—	—	2.00
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins. oz.	—	—	1.45
Sulfate, tins	—	—	1.00
Resorcinol, crystals, U.S.P.	135.00	—	145.00
Technical, See Intermedates	—	—	—
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs. lb.	—	—	.37
Powdered, bbls.	—	—	.37
Rosewater, triple	—	—	1.25
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble	2.75	—	3.00
U.S.P., insoluble	2.75	—	3.00
Salicin, bulk	12.00	—	16.00
Saiol, U.S.P., bulk	—	—	.85
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.	135.00	—	145.00
Powdered	135.00	—	145.00
Selditz Mixture, bbls.	—	—	.29
Silver Nitrate, 500 oz. lots. oz.	.54	—	.54%
Nucleinate	.38	—	.50
Protein	—	—	.40
Colloidal	—	—	2.00
Soap, Castile, white pure	.22	—	.35
Powd., U.S.P., bbls.	—	—	.38
Conti's	—	—	.40
Green, U.S.P.	.15	—	.16
Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P. gran.	.25	—	.29
Benzoate, gran., U.S.P.	.72	—	.75
Bicarb. U.S.P., powd., bbls.	.02%	—	.02%
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk	.45	—	.57
Second Hands	.40	—	.45
Cacodylate	8.00	—	9.00
Caustic, U.S.P., See Sod. Hydroxide	—	—	—
Chlorate, U.S.P. 8th Rev.	—	—	—
Crystals, c.b. 10.	.14	—	.15
Granular, c.b. 10.	—	—	.19
Citrate, U.S.P., Cryst. VIII.	—	—	1.00
Granular, U.S.P., gran. IX.	—	—	1.15
Cyanide 96-98, see Heavy Chemicals	—	—	—
Glycerophosphate, crystals lb.	2.15	—	2.20
Hydroxide, U.S.P., 10-lb.	—	—	.22
can	1.00	—	1.05
Hypophosphite, U.S.P.	—	—	3.50
Iodide, bulk	.75	—	.80
Oxalate	.35	—	.40
Peroxide	.35	—	.40
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.	—	—	.18
Recryst.	.17	—	.18
Dried	.40	—	.45
Salicylate, U.S.P.	.45	—	.50
Sulfate (Glauber's Salt) cwt.	1.75	—	2.00
partein Sulfate	2.75	—	3.30
Strontium Brom. Cryst., blk. lb.	.55	—	.57
Carbonate, pure	.40	—	.41
Iodide, bulk	—	—	5.60
Nitrate, kegs	.19	—	.20
Salicylate, U.S.P.	.50	—	.55
Strychnine Alk., cryst.	—	—	1.95
Acetate	—	—	1.95
Hypophosphite	—	—	2.15
Hydrochloride	—	—	1.95
Nitrate	—	—	1.95
Sulfate, crystals, bulk	—	—	1.55
Sugar of Milk, Powder	.26	—	.26%
Cartona, 1 lb.	—	—	.35
Sulfonal, 100-oz. lots	—	—	.55
Sulfonethylmethane, U.S.P. lb.	9.25	—	9.50
Sulfonmethane, U.S.P.	7.50	—	7.75
Sulfur, roll, bbls.	3.45	—	3.90
Flour, 100 p.c. pure	3.60	—	4.25
Flowers, 100 p.c. pure	3.80	—	4.35
Precip., U.S.P.	—	—	.25
Lac Sulfur	—	—	.15
Tartar Emetic, tech.	—	—	.62
U.S.P.	—	—	.68
Talcum, Amer.	.02	—	.02%
Purified	.08	—	.06
Terpin Hydrate	1.05	—	1.10
Theobromine Alkaloid	10.00	—	10.25
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.	11.00	—	11.50
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk	—	—	14.50
Tin, bichloride, see Heavy Chemicals	—	—	—
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.	—	—	.60
Toluene, See Coal Tar Crudes	—	—	—
Triphenol	—	—	1.50
Vanillin, see Aromatic Chemicals	—	—	.67
Witch Hazel, Ext., dble dist.	1.25	—	1.35
bbl	—	—	.16
Zinc Carbonate	—	—	.45
Chloride, U.S.P.	—	—	.50
Iodide, bulk	—	—	3.85
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls.	.18	—	.20
Stearate	.38	—	.39
Acids			
Acetic, See Heavy Chemicals	—	—	—
Acetyl-salicylic	.80	—	.85
Benzoic, from gum	—	—	—
U.S.P. ex toluene	.75	—	.80
Boric, cryst., bbls.	.16%	—	.17
Powdered, bbls.	.16%	—	.17
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.	1.45	—	1.55
Carbolic, cryst., U.S.P., drs. lb.	.15	—	.20
1-lb. bottle	.27	—	.31
5-lb. bottle	.26	—	.28
50 to 100-lb.	.23	—	.25
Liquid, U.S.P., 1 lb. bot.	—	—	.30
Crude, 25 p.c.	.32	—	.35
Chromic, U.S.P.	1.15	—	1.25
Chrysophanic	2.75	—	3.00
Citric, crystals, bbls.	—	—	.70
Powdered	—	—	.71
Second Hands	.60	—	.65
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c., See Coal-tar Crudes	—	—	.25
Formic, 75 p.c., tech.	—	—	1.40
Gallie, U.S.P., bulk	—	—	2.50
Glycerophosphoric, 25 p.c.	.60	—	.62
Hydrobromic, 40 p.c. pure	—	—	.19
Hydroiodic, sp. g. 1.55	—	—	2.40
Hydrofluoric, see Heavy Chemicals	—	—	.60
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.	.60	—	.65
U.S.P., 10 p.c.	.90	—	1.00
Lactic, U.S.P., VIII.	1.00	—	1.10
U.S.P., IX	—	—	4.00
Molybdic, C.P.	—	—	.20
Muriatic, see Heavy Chemicals	—	—	.32
Nitric, see Heavy Chemicals	—	—	.20
Nitro Muriatic	.32	—	.33
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.	.32	—	.33
Picric, kegs, see Intermedates	—	—	.32
Phosphoric, 85-88 p.c. syr. U.S.P.	.22	—	.23%
50 p.c. tech.	2.35	—	2.40
Pyrogallie, resublimed	1.95	—	2.00
Crystals, bottles	.35	—	.45
Salicylic Bulk, U.S.P.	—	—	.07
Sulfuric, C.P.	.03	—	.04
Sulfurous	1.40	—	1.45
Tannic, U.S.P.	—	—	.68
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P.	—	—	.68
Powdered, U.S.P.	.60	—	.62
Second Hands, Cryst.	.60	—	.62
Powdered	.60	—	.62
Crude Drugs			
MISCELLANEOUS			
Agar, Agar, No. 1	.60	—	.65
No. 2	.55	—	.58
No. 3	.45	—	.48
Agaric, white	—	—	.50
Almonds, butter	.35	—	.40
Sweet	.42	—	.45
Meal	—	—	.35
Ambergris, black	—	—	10.00
Grey	—	—	25.00
Areca Nuts	.17	—	.20
Powdered	.20	—	.22
Balm of Gilead Buds	—	—	1.60
Burgundy Pitch, Dom.	.08	—	.08%
Cantharides, Chinese	1.00	—	1.10
Powdered	1.40	—	1.45
Russian, whole	—	—	2.75
Powdered	—	—	3.25
Castoreum	—	—	5.00
Charcoal Willow, powdered	.05%	—	.06
Wood, powdered	.04	—	.08
Civet	2.75	—	3.00
Colocynthis, Apples	.40	—	.42
Pulp, U.S.P.	.34	—	.35
Spanish Apples	—	—	—
Cuttlefish Bone Trieste	.32	—	.35
Jewelers, large	1.50	—	1.55
Small	1.40	—	1.45
French	.32	—	.35
Dragon's Blood, Mass.	.30	—	.33
Reckia	—	—	1.50
Ergot, Russian	—	—	2.75
Spanish	.30	—	.33
Grains of Paradise	.30	—	.33
Guarana	.80	—	.85
Honey, Calif.	.18	—	.20
Hops, N. Y., prime	.65	—	.70
Pacific Coast, prime	.65	—	.70
Isinglass, American (see Agar Agar)	—	—	10.00
Russian	—	—	5.00
Kamala	—	—	.13
Kola Nuts, West Indies	.13	—	.14
Leeches	—	—	1.50
Lupulin	—	—	4.00
Lycopodium	—	—	.90
Manna, large flake	—	—	.55
Small flake	—	—	.17
Moss, Iceland	—	—	.12
Irish, Bleached	—	—	17.00
Musk, pods, Cabardine	—	—	26.00
Tonquin	—	—	27.00
Grain, Cab	—	—	40.00
Tonquin	—	—	42.00
Synthetic, See Aromatic Chemicals	—	—	—
Nutgalls, Chinese	.38	—	.40
Nux Vomica, whole	.14%	—	.15
Powdered	.22	—	.24
Poppy Heads	—	—	1.25
Quassia Chips	—	—	.55
Sandalwood, Chips	—	—	.62
Ground	—	—	2.25
Scammony, resin	—	—	2.50
Powdered	—	—	2.50
Spermactil, blocks	.30	—	.31
Storax, liquid, tech.	—	—	1.75
Gen., U.S.P.	—	—	1.75
Tamarinds, bbls.	—	—	5.25
Kegs	—	—	2.00
Tar, Barbadoes	—	—	2.75
Turpentine, Venice, True	—	—	.18
Artificial	—	—	—
Spirits, see Naval Stores	—	—	—
BALSAMS			
Copaiba, Para	.40	—	.45
South American	.55	—	.57%
Fir, Canada	—	—	1.75
Oregon	—	—	3.00
Peru	—	—	.75
Tolu	—	—	—
BARKS			
Angostura	—	—	.17
Basswood Bark, pressed	—	—	.18
Barberry	—	—	.50
Blackhaw, of Root	—	—	.30
of Tree	—	—	.16
Buckthorn	—	—	.16
Cascara Sagrada	—	—	.16
Cascarilla, quills	—	—	.30
Siftings	—	—	.10
Chestnut	—	—	.50
Cinchona, red quills	—	—	.40
Broken	—	—	.50
*Yellow "quills"	—	—	.50
Broken	—	—	.11
*Maracabo, yellow, powd.	—	—	.75
Condurango	—	—	.10
Cotton Root	—	—	.10
*Cramp (true)	—	—	.10
Cramp (so-called)	—	—	.10
Dogwood, Jamaica	—	—	.12

*Nominal

*Nominal

*Nominal

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Acetylparamidosalol
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 { Ethylcarbonate
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Crude Drugs: Roots, Gums, Herbs, Flowers—Shellac

Elm, grinding	lb.	.40	—	.45
Select bbls.	lb.	.80	—	.90
Hemlock	lb.	.07	—	.08
Lemon Peel	lb.	.10	—	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mesercon	lb.	.12	—	.14
Oak, red	lb.	.08	—	.09
White	lb.	.08	—	.09
Orange Peel, bitter.....	lb.	.13	—	.14
Sweet	lb.	.09	—	.10
Prickly Ash, Southern.....	lb.	.24	—	.26
Northern	lb.	.24	—	.26
Pomegranate of Root.....	lb.	.26	—	.28
of Fruit	lb.	.25	—	.28
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.25	—	.28
Select	lb.	.38	—	.43
Simaruba	lb.	.25	—	.35
Soap whole	lb.	—	—	.15
Cut	lb.	.25	—	.26
Crushed	lb.	—	—	.31
Wahoo of Root	lb.	.85	—	.90
of Tree	lb.	.40	—	.42
Willow, Black	lb.	.06	—	.07
White	lb.	.16	—	.17
White Pine Rosed.....	lb.	.08	—	.09
White Poplar	lb.	.07	—	.08
Wild Cherry—				
Thin Green Rosed.....	lb.	.19	—	.20
Thick Rosed	lb.	.12	—	.13
Thin Natural	lb.	.09	—	.10
Thick Natural	lb.	.07	—	.08
Witch Hazel	lb.	.08	—	.09

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.26	—	.26
Cassia Fistula	lb.	.18	—	.18
Caster	lb.	—	—	.06
St. John's Bread	lb.	.38	—	.38
St. John's Bread	lb.	.06	—	.12
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	—	—	1.50
Para	lb.	—	—	1.50
Surinam	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Vanilla, Mexican, whole.....	lb.	4.50	—	5.00
Cuts	lb.	3.50	—	3.60
Bourbon	lb.	3.00	—	3.25
South American	lb.	3.25	—	3.50
Tahiti, Yellow Label.....	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Green Label	lb.	1.75	—	2.00

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	—	—	1.80
XX	lb.	—	—	1.50
Powdered	lb.	—	—	1.75
Fish	lb.	.22	—	23
Horse, Nettle, dry.....	lb.	.45	—	.50
Juniper	lb.	.04½	—	.05
Laurel	lb.	.18	—	.20
Poke	lb.	—	—	.20
Prickly Ash	lb.	.12	—	.13
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.20	—	.25
Sloe	lb.	.30	—	.22

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	.22	—	.23
Borage	lb.	.45	—	.50
Calendula Petals	lb.	1.80	—	1.85
Chamomile German	lb.	—	—	.35
Hungarian true	lb.	—	—	.35
Hungarian style	lb.	.33	—	.34
Roman	lb.	—	—	.16
Clover Tops	lb.	.11	—	.12
Dogwood	lb.	.17	—	.18
Elder	lb.	.65	—	.68
Insect	lb.	—	—	.60
Closed whole	lb.	.80	—	.85
Powder				
Flowers and stems, 50 p.ctb.		—	—	.45
100 p.c. Pure	lb.	—	—	.65
Closed Flowers	lb.	1.05	—	1.10
Kousso	lb.	—	—	.60
Lavender	lb.	.25	—	.30
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.28	—	.30
Without Leaves	lb.	.45	—	.50
Malva, blue	lb.	.90	—	.95
*Black	lb.	.50	—	.60
Mullein	lb.	1.30	—	1.40
Orange	lb.	1.25	—	1.30
Poppy, red	lb.	.85	—	.90
Rosary	lb.	.60	—	.65
Saffron, American	lb.	.75	—	.80
Valencia	lb.	—	—	—12.50
Tilia (see Linden)				

*Nominal

GUMS

GUMS		
Aloes, Barbados	lb.	— 1.00
Cape	lb.	.11 — .12
Curacao, cases	lb.	.08½ — .10
Socotrine, whole	lb.	.70 — .75
*Ammoniac, tears	lb.	— 2.00
Powdered	lb.	— —
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.30 — .35
Seconds	lb.	.28 — .30
Sorts Amber	lb.	.14 — .14½
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	.26 — .27
Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb.	3.25 — 3.30
Powdered	lb.	— 4.80
Benzoïn, Siam	lb.	.80 — 1.00
Sumatra	lb.	.80 — .32
Camphor, ref., See fine chem. list		
Catechu	lb.	.11 — .12
Chicle	lb.	.80 — .85
Damar	lb.	.38 — .40
Euphorbium	lb.	— .22
Powdered	lb.	— .50
Galbanum	lb.	— 1.50
Gambier	lb.	.08½ — .09
Gamboge	lb.	1.40 — 1.50
Guaïac	lb.	.65 — .70
Hemlock	lb.	.83 — .90
Kino	lb.	— .50
Mastic	lb.	.63 — .65
Myrrh, Select	lb.	.68 — .70
Sorts	lb.	.60 — .65
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.16 — .18
Tears	lb.	.18 — .30
Opium, See fine chem. list		
Sandarac	lb.	.65 — .70
Senegal, picked	lb.	.83 — .84
Sorts	lb.	.16 — .17
Spruce	lb.	— 1.00
Storax, Tech. cases, See Misc'l		
Thus	lb.	— .24
Tragacanth, Aleppo first	lb.	4.50 — 4.55
Seconds	lb.	3.25 — 3.50
Thirds	lb.	2.00 — 2.50

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	—	—	—
Diamond "I"	lb.	—	—	—
Fine Orange	lb.	1.20	—	1.25
Second Orange	lb.	1.05	—	1.10
T. N.	lb.	.90	—	92½
Button	lb.	—	—	1.25
Regular bleached	lb.	.90	—	.95
Bone, dry	lb.	1.05	—	1.10

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite	..lb.	—	—	.55
Balmoney	..lb.	.15	—	.17
Bay, true	..lb.	—	—	—
Belladonna	..lb.	.28	—	.30
Boneset, leaves and tops	..lb.	.13	—	.14
Buchu, short	..lb.	3.30	—	3.50
Long	..lb.	—	—	3.25
Cannabis, true, imported	..lb.	—	—	—
American	..lb.	—	—	.30
U.S.P.	..lb.	—	—	.35
Catnip	..lb.	.12	—	.13
Chestnut	..lb.	.06	—	.07
Chilretta	..lb.	.26	—	.26
Coca, Huanuco	..lb.	—	—	—
Truxillo	..lb.	.60	—	.66
Coltsfoot	..lb.	.12	—	.13
Conium	..lb.	.29	—	.31
Corn Silk	..lb.	.11	—	.12
Cramelia	..lb.	.15	—	.16
Deer Tongue	..lb.	.09	—	.10
Digitalis	..lb.	.21	—	.22
Eucalyptus	..lb.	.11	—	.12
Euphorbia	..lb.	.13	—	.14
Grindelia Pileifera	..lb.	.11	—	.12
Grindelia Robora	..lb.	.11	—	.12
Herbane German	..lb.	—	—	—
Russian	..lb.	.32	—	.35
Henra	..lb.	.39	—	.40
Horehound	..lb.	.13	—	.14
Jaborandi	..lb.	.38	—	.40
Laurel	..lb.	.04	—	.05
Life Everlasting	..lb.	.06	—	.10
Liverwort	..lb.	—	—	.30
lobelia	..lb.	.75	—	.80
Matico	..lb.	.22	—	.23
Marjoram, German	..lb.	.27	—	.28
French	..lb.	.18	—	.19

*Nominal.

Motherwort, Herb	lb.	.16	.17
Pennyroyal	lb.	.10	.15
Peppermint, American	lb.	—	.30
Pitch	lb.	.10	.12
Prince's Pine	lb.	.18	.28
Plantain	lb.	.12	.14
Pulsatilla	lb.	1.50	1.75
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.10	.11
Rose, red	lb.	.50	.60
Rosemary	lb.	.08	.09
Rue	lb.	.35	.40
Sage, Dalmatian	lb.	.18	.20
Greek	lb.	.11½	.12
Spanish	lb.	.08½	.09
Savory	lb.	.18½	.19
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.75	.80
Half Leaf	lb.	.30	.35
Siftings	lb.	.16	.18
Powdered	lb.	.24	.26
Tinnevely	lb.	.15	.25
Pods	lb.	—	.13
Skullcap, Western	lb.	.40	.45
Spearmint, American	lb.	—	.30
Squaw Vine	lb.	.20	.22
Stramonium	lb.	.32	.38
Tansy	lb.	—	.15
Thyme, Spanish	lb.	.13	.15
French	lb.	.09½	.11
Uva Ursi	lb.	.07	.07½
Witch Hazel	lb.	.08	.10
Wormwood, Imported	lb.	.25	.30
Yerba Santa	lb.	.13	.20

ROOTS

Aconite, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	—	.50
Aletris (Uncolored true).....	lb.	.85	—	.90
Alkanet	lb.	.40	—	.45
Althea, cut	lb.	.38	—	.40
Whole	lb.	.26	—	.28
Angelica American	lb.	.26	—	.25
Arnica	lb.	.80	—	.85
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.07½	—	.08
Bermuda	lb.	—	—	.60
St. Vincent	lb.	.10	—	.10½
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.10	—	.12
Bearsfoot	lb.	.06	—	.09
Belladonna	lb.	.45	—	.50
Berberis, Aquifolium	lb.	—	—	.20
Beth	lb.	.18	—	.20
Blood	lb.	.25	—	.26
Blueflag	lb.	.65	—	.75
Bryonia	lb.	.16	—	.18
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.15	—	.16
American	lb.	.14	—	.15
Calamus, bleached	lb.	.65	—	.70
Unbleached, natural	lb.	.14	—	.16
Cohosh, black	lb.	.12	—	.14
Blue	lb.	.12	—	.14
Colchicum	lb.	.50	—	.52
Colombo, whole	lb.	.12	—	.13
*Comfrey	lb.	.25	—	.26
Culver's	lb.	.27	—	.28
Cranebill, see Geranium				
Dandelion, English	lb.	—	—	.27
American	lb.	.24	—	.25
Doggrass, genuine	lb.	.35	—	.40
Cut Bermuda	lb.	—	—	—
*Echinacea	lb.	.60	—	.65
Elecampane	lb.	—	—	.18
Galangal	lb.	.12	—	.14
Gelsemium	lb.	.16	—	.17
Gentian	lb.	.12	—	.12½
Geranium	lb.	.18	—	.18
Ginger, Jamaica	lb.	.30	—	.32
Bleached	lb.	.43	—	.45
Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	6.00	—	7.00
Northwestern wild	lb.	8.00	—	20.00
Southern	lb.	—	—	—
Golden Seal	lb.	5.85	—	6.00
Powdered	lb.	6.50	—	6.50
Hellebore, Black, Imported. lb.		—	—	1.00
White, Domestic	lb.	—	—	.20
Powdered	lb.	.21	—	.22
Imported Powdered	lb.	.21	—	.23
Helonias (Unicolor false).....	lb.	.75	—	.80
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	—	—	.325
Powdered	lb.	—	—	.360
Rio whole	lb.	—	—	.325
Powdered	lb.	—	—	.360
Jalap, whole	lb.	.40	—	.55

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Kava Kava	lb.	31	—	32	Sabadilla	lb.	17	—	18	Cloves, can	lb.	2.35	—	2.40
Lady Slipper	lb.	—	—	1.20	Stramonium	lb.	25	—	26	Bottles	lb.	2.45	—	2.50
Licorice, "Russian, cut	lb.	—	—	—	Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	—	—	—	Copalba, U.S.P.	lb.	.80	—	.85
Spanish natural bales	lb.	12	—	13	Kombe	lb.	90	—	95	Coriander, U.S.P.	lb.	32.50	—	33.00
Selected	lb.	30	—	32	Sunflower, domestic	lb.	.08 1/2	—	.09	Croton	lb.	1.30	—	1.40
Powdered	lb.	18	—	19	South American	lb.	.07	—	.07 1/2	Cubeb, U.S.P.	lb.	8.00	—	8.25
Lavage, American	lb.	65	—	70	Worm, American	lb.	25	—	26	Cumin	lb.	7.25	—	7.50
Manaca	lb.	118	—	130	Levant	lb.	—	—	1.40	Erlanger	lb.	4.75	—	5.00
Mandrake	lb.	15	—	16	SPICES									
Musk, Russian	lb.	1.60	—	1.65	Capsicum, African pods	lb.	18	—	19	Eucalyptus, Australian, U.S.P.B.	lb.	.60	—	.65
Orris, Florentine bold	lb.	14	—	15	Bombay	lb.	18	—	19	Fennel, sweet, U.S.P.	lb.	2.50	—	2.75
Verona	lb.	11	—	12	Japan	lb.	24 1/2	—	25	Geranium, Rose Algerian	lb.	8.50	—	9.00
Parcira Brava	lb.	28	—	28	Cassia Buds	lb.	10	—	11	Bourbon (Reunion)	lb.	8.00	—	8.50
Pallitory	lb.	29	—	31	China, Selected, mats.	lb.	25	—	30	Turkish	lb.	4.50	—	5.00
Pink true	lb.	1.75	—	2.00	Saigon, assortment	lb.	24	—	25	Ginger	lb.	7.00	—	7.50
Pleurisy	lb.	—	—	20	Chilles, Japan	lb.	27	—	28	Gingergrass	lb.	—	—	3.25
Poke	lb.	15	—	16	Mombasa	lb.	31	—	40	Hemlock	lb.	.95	—	1.00
Rhatany	lb.	10	—	11	Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	32	—	33	Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	3.50	—	4.00
Rhubarb	lb.	70	—	75	Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	38	—	40	Wood	lb.	—	—	1.50
High Dried	lb.	80	—	85	Amboyas	lb.	45	—	48	Lavender Flowers, U.S.P.	lb.	8.00	—	9.00
Powdered	lb.	75	—	80	Penang	lb.	10 1/2	—	11	Spice	lb.	2.25	—	2.50
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	35	—	40	Ginger, African	lb.	30	—	32	Garden	lb.	.75	—	1.25
American	lb.	36	—	38	Jamaica, grinding	lb.	10 1/2	—	11	Lemon, U.S.P.	lb.	1.10	—	1.20
Mexican	lb.	1.06	—	1.07	Japan	lb.	34	—	36	Lemongrass, Native	lb.	—	—	2.75
Scammony Root	lb.	1.10	—	1.20	Mace, Slaw	lb.	38	—	40	Lime, Expressed	lb.	5.50	—	6.00
Senega, Northern	lb.	—	—	1.10	Banda, No 1	lb.	27	—	28	Distilled	lb.	1.65	—	1.70
Southern	lb.	20	—	21	Batavia	lb.	19	—	20	Linaloe	lb.	6.75	—	7.00
Serpentaria	lb.	45	—	50	Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	20	—	21	Mace, distilled	lb.	1.45	—	1.50
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	25	—	27	75s-80s	lb.	11 1/2	—	12	Mirbane, ref. see Aromatic Chemicals	lb.	25.00	—	26.00
Snake, Canada, natural	lb.	25	—	27	Pepper, Black Sing.	lb.	21 1/2	—	22	Mustard, natural	lb.	4.50	—	4.75
Stripped	lb.	25	—	27	White	lb.	21 1/2	—	22	Artificial	lb.	240.00	—	240.00
Spikenard	lb.	25	—	27	Pimento, Select	lb.	.07	—	.07 1/2	Neroli, Bigarade	lb.	400.00	—	400.00
Squill, white	lb.	12	—	14	WAXES									
Stillingia	lb.	12	—	14	Bayberry	lb.	.36	—	.37	Petal	lb.	15.00	—	20.00
Stone	lb.	.08	—	.08 1/2	Rees, white	lb.	.64	—	.65	Artificial	lb.	1.45	—	1.50
Turmeric Madras	lb.	.09	—	.09 1/2	Refined, light, African	lb.	.34	—	.35	Nutmeg, U.S.P.	lb.	4.50	—	5.00
Aleppy	lb.	.07	—	.07 1/2	Dark	lb.	.26	—	.27	Orange, bitter	lb.	4.50	—	5.00
China	lb.	.07	—	.07 1/2	Crude, light	lb.	.25	—	.26	Sweet, West Indian	lb.	4.50	—	5.00
Unicorn false, See Helonias	lb.	—	—	20	Dark	lb.	.33	—	.34	Italian	lb.	5.00	—	5.50
True, See Aletris	lb.	—	—	20	Candella	lb.	.33	—	.34	Origanum, Imitation	lb.	.35	—	.45
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	—	—	20	Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.85	—	.95	Patchouli	lb.	22.00	—	24.00
"English	lb.	—	—	20	No. 1, North Country	lb.	.80	—	.90	Pennyroyal, domestic	lb.	2.00	—	2.10
"Japanese	lb.	—	—	20	No. 2, North Country	lb.	.65	—	.60	French	lb.	1.85	—	1.90
Yellow Dock	lb.	—	—	20	No. 3, Fatty Gray	lb.	.25	—	.30	Peppermint, Natural, tins.	lb.	6.25	—	6.50
*Yellow Parilla	lb.	—	—	20	No. 3, Chalky	lb.	.26	—	.30	Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	6.90	—	7.00
SEEDS					Ceresin Yellow	lb.	.13	—	.14	Japanese	lb.	1.65	—	1.70
Anise, Levant	lb.	27 1/2	—	28	White	lb.	.17	—	.17	Petit Grain, So. America	lb.	—	—	6.25
Star	lb.	17	—	17 1/2	Japan	lb.	.17 1/2	—	.18	French	lb.	9.50	—	10.00
Spanish	lb.	.04 1/2	—	.05 1/2	Montan, crude	lb.	.35	—	.36	Pinus Sylvestris	lb.	5.00	—	5.50
Annatto	lb.	.05 1/2	—	.06	*Bleached	lb.	.35	—	.36	Pumilio	lb.	4.75	—	5.00
Canary, "Spanish	lb.	.05	—	.05 1/2	Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.35	—	.36	Rose, French	lb.	15.50	—	17.00
Morocco	lb.	.09 1/2	—	.10	*Green	lb.	.35	—	.36	Bulgarian	lb.	9.00	—	14.50
South American	lb.	.07	—	.07 1/2	*Refined, white	lb.	.35	—	.36	Artificial	lb.	2.75	—	3.25
Caraway, African	lb.	1.15	—	1.40	*Domestic	lb.	.35	—	.36	Rosemary, Spanish	lb.	.85	—	1.00
Dutch	lb.	.17	—	.18	Refined, yellow	lb.	.35	—	.36	French	lb.	1.25	—	1.30
Domestic	lb.	.33	—	.40	Paraffin, ref'd 128-130 deg.m.p.	lb.	.12 1/2	—	.13	Sandalwood, East India	lb.	11.00	—	11.25
Cardamom, bleached	lb.	.03	—	.03 1/2	Ref'd, 118-120 deg.	lb.	.10 1/2	—	.11	West Indian	lb.	5.50	—	6.00
Celery	lb.	.07	—	.07 1/2	Stearic Acid, See Animal Oils	lb.	.10 1/2	—	.11	Sassafras, natural	lb.	1.65	—	1.70
Colchicum	lb.	.07	—	.07 1/2	Essential Oils									
Conium	lb.	.07	—	.07 1/2	Almond, Bitter, U.S.P.	lb.	8.50	—	9.00	Artificial, U.S.P., See Aromatic Chems.	lb.	9.00	—	10.00
Coriander, Bombay	lb.	.07	—	.07 1/2	Bitter, f.f. P. A.	lb.	.68	—	.70	Sweet	lb.	.40	—	.45
Morocco, Unbleached	lb.	.07	—	.07 1/2	Artificial, U.S.P., See Aromatic Chems.	lb.	.40	—	.45	Peach Kernel (Apricot)	lb.	1.35	—	1.40
Bleached	lb.	.07	—	.07 1/2	Sweet	lb.	1.65	—	1.70	Amber, Crude	lb.	.90	—	.95
Cumin, Levant	lb.	.07 1/2	—	.08	Rectified	lb.	.90	—	.95	Anise, Technical	lb.	4.00	—	4.50
Morocco	lb.	.06 1/2	—	.07	Anise, U.S.P.	lb.	7.25	—	7.75	Bay	lb.	3.75	—	4.00
Dill	lb.	.10 1/2	—	.11	Bergamot	lb.	2.75	—	3.00	Artificial	lb.	1.25	—	1.30
Fennel, French	lb.	.11	—	.11 1/2	Crude	lb.	.90	—	1.00	Birch Tar, Rect.	lb.	.75	—	.80
German	lb.	.11	—	.11 1/2	*Bols de Rose	lb.	.90	—	1.00	U.S.P.	lb.	.95	—	1.00
Bombay	lb.	.11	—	.11 1/2	Cade	lb.	.90	—	1.00	Camphor, Sassafras	lb.	.12	—	.13
Flax, whole	per bbl.	20.00	—	22.00	Cajuput, Native	lb.	.75	—	.80	Japanese, white	lb.	.50	—	.55
Ground	lb.	.01 1/2	—	.02	U.S.P.	lb.	.75	—	.80	Caraway, Rectified	lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Foenugreek	lb.	.05 1/2	—	.06	Lead, Free	lb.	1.80	—	1.90	Cassia, Technical	lb.	1.40	—	1.50
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.05	—	.05 1/2	Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	1.90	—	2.00	Lead, Free	lb.	1.80	—	1.90
Chiliao	lb.	.06	—	.06 1/2	Cedar, Leaf	lb.	.65	—	.70	Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	1.90	—	2.00
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.23	—	.25	Cedar Wood, light	lb.	.65	—	.70	Cedar, Leaf	lb.	.65	—	.70
Larkspur	lb.	.06	—	.06 1/2	Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	2.50	—	2.75	Cedar Wood, light	lb.	.65	—	.70
Lobelia	lb.	.15	—	.16	Citronella, Ceylon	lb.	.50	—	.55	Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	2.50	—	2.75
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.12 1/2	—	.13	Java	lb.	1.25	—	1.30	Citronella, Ceylon	lb.	.50	—	.55
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.08 1/2	—	.09	OLEORESINS									
California Brown	lb.	.07 1/2	—	.08	Capsicum	lb.	—	—	3.50	Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	4.75	—	5.00
Chinese, Yellow	lb.	.10 1/2	—	.11	Cubeb	lb.	7.75	—	8.00	Cubeb	lb.	7.75	—	8.00
English, Yellow	lb.	.08 1/2	—	.09	Ginger	lb.	3.40	—	3.50	Malefera	lb.	4.75	—	5.00
Danish, Yellow	lb.	.08 1/2	—	.09	Malefera	lb.	4.75	—	5.00	Mullein (so-called)	lb.	6.00	—	6.25
Dutch, Yellow	lb.	.08 1/2	—	.09	Mullein (so-called)	lb.	6.00	—	6.25	*Orris, domestic	lb.	—	—	20.00
Paraley	lb.	.15	—	.17	*Imported	lb.	—	—	22.00	Paraley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	7.50	—	8.00
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.15 1/2	—	.16	Pepper, black	lb.	—	—	7.00	Pepper, black	lb.	—	—	7.00
Turkish	lb.	.14 1/2	—	.15	AROMATIC CHEMICALS									
Blue, Russian	lb.	.13	—	.13 1/2	Acetaphenone, C.P.	lb.	6.25	—	6.50	Acetaphenone, C.P.	lb.	6.25	—	6.50
Indian	lb.	.10	—	.10 1/2	Amly Salicylate	lb.	1.65	—	1.75	Imported	lb.	2.75	—	3.00
White Indian	lb.	.10	—	.10 1/2	Anethol	lb.	2.50	—	3.00	Anethol	lb.	2.50	—	3.00
Quince	lb.	.07 1/2	—	.08	Anisic Aldehyde	lb.	7.50	—	8.00	Benzaldehyde, U.S.P.	lb.	.75	—	1.00
Rape, South Amer.	lb.	.08 1/2	—	.09	Benzaldehyde, U.S.P.	lb.	.75	—	1.00	Free From Chlorine	lb.	—	—	2.00
Japanese small	lb.	.08 1/2	—	.09	Benzyl Acetate	lb.	2.00	—	2.50	Benzyl Acetate	lb.	2.00	—	2.50
Domestic	lb.	.08 1/2	—	.09	Imported	lb.	3.00	—	3.25	Imported	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
*Nominal	lb.	.08 1/2	—	.09	Imported	lb.	3.00	—	3.25	Imported	lb.	3.00	—	3.25

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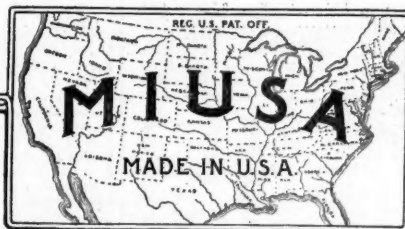
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Dec. 27th, 1919, page 1939.)

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Benzyl Benzoate	lb.	3.75	— 4.25
Imported	lb.	—	6.50
Benzyl Chloride, pure	lb.	—	5.50
Borneol	lb.	—	3.50
Bromistrol	lb.	8.50	— 9.00
Cinnamic Acid	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Cinnamic Alcohol	lb.	50.00	— 40.00
Cinnamic Aldehyde	lb.	—	5.50
Citral	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Citronellol	lb.	—	16.00
Imported	lb.	24.00	— 30.40
Coumarin	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Ethyl Benzoate	lb.	—	2.00
Ethyl Cinnamate	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Eucalyptol	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Eugenol	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Geraniol, Standard	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Geranyl Acetate	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Heliotropin	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Indol, C. P.	oz.	—	15.00
Imported	oz.	20.00	— 26.00
iso-Eugenol	lb.	9.50	— 10.50
Imported	lb.	15.00	— 16.00
Linalool	lb.	10.00	— 12.00
Linalyl Acetate	lb.	16.00	— 18.00
Linalyl Benzoate	lb.	—	18.00
Menthol	lb.	5.65	— 5.75
Methyl Anthranilate	lb.	9.75	— 10.00
Methyl Cinnamate	lb.	10.00	— 12.00
Methyl Paracresol	lb.	14.50	— 16.00
Methyl Salicylate	lb.	7.00	— 7.75
Mirbane, rect., drums extra	lb.	—	16.50
Musk Ambrette	lb.	80.00	— 90.00
Musk Ketone	lb.	—	45.00
Musk Xylene	lb.	11.00	— 11.50
Phenylacetaldehyde	lb.	40.00	— 45.00
Phenylacetic Acid	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Phenylethylalcohol	lb.	22.00	— 25.00
Rhodinol	lb.	24.00	— 26.00
Safrol	lb.	80.00	— 90.00
Terpineol, C. P.	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Thymol	lb.	11.00	— 11.50
Vanillin	oz.	80	— 85
Violet, artificial (Ioneone)	lb.	—	15.00

Heavy Chemicals

ACIDS			
Acetic, 28 p.c., bbls.	100 lbs.	3.75	— 4.50
56 p.c., bbls.	100 lbs.	7.50	— 8.00
80 p.c., bbls., Com'l.	100 lbs.	10.70	— 12.20
80 p.c., bbls., pure.	100 lbs.	13.01	— 13.76
Second Hands	100 lbs.	—	11.00
Glacial, bbls. & chys.	100 lbs.	15.85	— 16.70
Second Hands	100 lbs.	11.50	— 12.50
Hydrobromic com., 40 p.c.	lb.	45	— 47
Pure, 40 p.c.	lb.	60	— 62
Hydrofluoric 30 p.c. bbls.	lb.	90	— 10
48 p.c. in carboys	lb.	14	— 15
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	15	— 16
Lactic, 25 p.c.	lb.	0.94	— 0.95
50 per cent pure	lb.	—	15
Technical	lb.	—	22
80 p.c. tech.	lb.	—	12
Mixed, Nitric	unit	11	— 12
Sulfuric	unit	0.04	— 0.05
Muriatic, 18 deg. chys.	100 lbs.	1.75	— 2.00
20 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.25
22 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	2.25	— 2.50
Pure chys. 18 deg.	100 lbs.	2.50	— 2.75
30 deg.	100 lbs.	2.75	— 3.00
22 deg.	100 lbs.	3.00	— 3.26
Nitric, 36 deg. carboys	lb.	0.06	— 0.064
38 deg. carboys	lb.	0.064	— 0.074
40 deg. carboys	lb.	0.07	— 0.08
42 deg. carboys	lb.	0.074	— 0.084
Phosphoric, 50 p.c., tech.	lb.	2.12	— 2.51
Pyroligneous, Tech.	gal.	12	— 12.94
Sulfuric, Tank carlots			
60 deg. f.o.b. wks.	ton	11.00	— 16.00
60 deg. f.o.b. wks.	ton	21.00	— 23.00
20 p.c. Oleum, f.o.b. wks.	ton	23.00	— 25.00
Sulfurous com.	lb.	12	— 14
Tannic, Tech.	lb.	65	— 80
Acetone	lb.	21	— 22
Acetic Anhydride, 85 p.c.	lb.	—	65
Acetyl Chloride, Redistilled	lb.	45	— 50
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	0.044	— 0.05
Ground	lb.	0.05	— 0.054
Powdered	lb.	0.054	— 0.06
Chrome	lb.	15	— 16
Potash lump	lb.	0.06	— 0.074
Powdered	lb.	0.08	— 0.084
Ground	lb.	0.09	— 0.094
Chrome	lb.	1.44	— 1.6
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	—	6.38
Aluminum chloride, carboys	lb.	—	45
Anhydrous	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Sulfate Iron free	100 lbs.	3.25	— 3.75
Commercial	100 lbs.	3.25	— 3.75
Aluminum hydrate light	lb.	22	— 28
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	—	44

Ammonia Carbonate	lb.	14	— 14 1/2
Ammonia Water, 26 deg.	lb.	0.09	— 0.11
20 deg.	lb.	0.07 1/2	— 0.09 1/2
18 deg.	lb.	0.07	— 0.09
16 deg.	lb.	0.06 1/2	— 0.08 1/2
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	25	— 26
Nitrate	lb.	—	12
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	12	— 12 1/2
Granulated, white	lb.	12 1/2	— 13
Lump	lb.	22 1/2	— 24
Sulfate, dbl. bags.	100 lbs.	5.00	— 5.10
Dom.	100 lbs.	4.85	— 4.90
Antimony chloride, liq.	lb.	18	— 20
Anhydrous	lb.	50	— 55
Oxide	lb.	0.08	— 0.08 1/2
Sulfide, Crimson	lb.	—	50
Golden No. 1.	lb.	—	35
No. 2	lb.	—	30
Vermillion	lb.	—	55
Arsenic, white	lb.	14	— 15
Red	lb.	16	— 17
Barium chloride	ton	120.00	— 130.00
Imported	ton	—	110.00
Binoxide	lb.	25	— 27 1/2
Carbonate works	ton	97.50	— 100.00
*Nitrate	lb.	14	— 15
Barytes, floated white	ton	29.50	— 30.00
Off color	ton	18.00	— 20.07
Blanc Fixe, dry	ton	110.00	— 118.00
*Bleaching Pd., f.o.b. wks.	100 lbs.	6.25	— 6.50
*Export, F.A.S.	100 lbs.	6.50	— 6.75
Bromine, Purified wks.	lb.	—	55
Calcium Acetate	100 lbs.	3.50	— 3.55
Carbide	lb.	0.03	— 0.03 1/2
Carbonate	lb.	0.014	— 0.016
Light	lb.	0.034	— 0.04
Heavy	lb.	0.03	— 0.04
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	33.75
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	41.75
Flaked, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	41.75
Anhydrous	lb.	14	— 15
Chlorine, liquid	lb.	0.09	— 0.16
Carbon bisulfide	lb.	0.08	— 0.11
Carbon black	lb.	—	18
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	12	— 14
Cobalt Oxide	lb.	2.05	— 2.15
Cobalt Oxide	lb.	4.00	— 4.05
Copper Carbonate	lb.	28	— 29
Cyanide	lb.	65	— 70
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	45	— 48
Powdered	lb.	40	— 42
Sulfate	100 lbs.	7.50	— 8.00
Second Hands	100 lbs.	7.25	— 7.50
Copperas	100 lbs.	1.75	— 2.00
Ferric Chloride, crys.	lb.	10 1/2	— 11
Liquid, 40 deg.	lb.	0.07	— 0.07 1/2
Ferrous Chloride, crys.	lb.	0.05 1/2	— 0.06 1/2
Flake White	lb.	16 1/2	— 17 1/2
Fluorspar, Powdered	ton	30.00	— 35.00
Acid Grade	ton	—	—
Fuller's Earth, f.o.b. mines.	ton	16.00	— 17.00
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	3.25	— 3.35
Refined	gal.	3.50	— 3.60
Lead Acetate, white cryst.	lb.	16	— 16 1/2
Imported	lb.	12	— 13
White Cakes	lb.	14 1/2	— 15 1/2
Broken Cakes	lb.	15 1/2	— 16 1/2
Granulated	lb.	15 1/2	— 16
Arsenate, powdered	lb.	22	— 25
Paste	lb.	11	— 13
Nitrate	lb.	—	15
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	lb.	11 1/2	— 13 1/2
Red, American	lb.	12 1/2	— 13 1/2
Sulfate, basic	lb.	10	— 10 1/2
White, Basic Carb., Amer.	lb.	10 1/2	— 15 1/2
dry	lb.	15 1/2	— 17
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over.	lb.	15 1/2	— 17
Lithopone	lb.	0.08 1/2	— 0.08 1/2
Lime, hydrate	lb.	0.03	— 0.03 1/2
Acetate	100 lbs.	3.50	— 3.85
Sulfur solution	gal.	17	— 22
Magnetite	ton	65.00	— 68.00
f.o.b. N. Y.	ton	65.00	— 68.00
Magnesium Sulfate, tech.	100 lbs.	3.00	— 3.75
Chloride, fused, works.	ton	—	48.00
Manganese Chloride	lb.	30	— 31
Sulfate	lb.	30	— 32
Nickel oxide	lb.	40	— 45
Salts, single	lb.	12 1/2	— 13
double	lb.	12	— 12 1/2
*Nitric Cake, bulk	ton	7.00	— 7.50
Orange Mineral	lb.	15 1/2	— 16 1/2
Paris Green	lb.	33	— 33
Phosphorus red	lb.	—	50
Yellow	lb.	—	35
Oxychloride	lb.	66	— 65
Sesquisulfide	lb.	42 1/2	— 45
Plaster of Paris	dbl.	1.50	— 1.60
True Dental	dbl.	1.75	— 2.00
Potash Caustic, 55-92	lb.	28	— 30
Second Hands	lb.	22	— 25
70-75%	lb.	23	— 24
Imported, 90 p.c.	lb.	27	— 28 1/2
Selcka, U.S.P.	lb.	28	— 33

Potassium Bichromate	lb.	26	— 27
Carbonate, 80-85 p.c.	lb.	18	— 19
Hydrated	lb.	25	— 26
*85-90 p.c.	lb.	23	— 25
*90-95 p.c.	lb.	18	— 18 1/2
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	18	— 18 1/2
Powdered, American	lb.	18	— 18 1/2
Japanese	lb.	—	15 1/2
Muriate, basis 80 p.c.	unit	1.75	— 2.00
Low grade	unit	1.50	— 1.75
Metabisulfite	lb.	41	— 42
Permanganate, Com'l.	lb.	60	— 65
U.S.P., See Fine Chemicals			
Prussiate, red	lb.	60	— 63
Yellow	lb.	36	— 37
Sulfate, crude	unit	—	2.85
*Salt Cake	ton	50.00	— 60.00
Saltpetre	lb.	11 1/2	— 13 1/2
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. light.	100 lbs.	2.50	— 2.65
Export Ass'n	100 lbs.	—	2.75
Dense, 58 p.c. bags.	100 lbs.	—	3.00
Export Ass'n	100 lbs.	—	2.90
Caustic, 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	4.25	— 4.35
F. A. S., Expt. Ass'n.	100 lbs.	—	5.50
Ground, 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	—	5.00
Flake works	100 lbs.	5.50	— 5.75
Sodium Acetate	lb.	11	— 12
Bichromate	lb.	11	— 12
Bicarbonate	100 lbs.	2.75	— 3.00
Bisulfite, Powd.	lb.	0.07	— 0.08
*Bisulfate, bulk	ton	7.00	— 7.50
Carbonate Sal. bbls.	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.25
Chlorate	lb.	10	— 11
*Cyanide 96-98	lb.	27	— 29
Second Hands	lb.	28	— 30
72-76 p.c.	lb.	23	— 25
Fluoride	lb.	20	— 22
Hydroxide	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Hyposulfite, Cryc. bbls.	100 lbs.	3.75	— 4.25
Granulated	100 lbs.	4.00	— 4.75
Kegs	100 lbs.	4.25	— 5.00
Nitrate, crude	100 lbs.	3.00	— 3.05
Double refined	lb.	0.054	— 0.074
Nitrite	lb.	11	— 12
Peroxide	lb.	35	— 40
Phosphate (tri) ref.	lb.	0.07	— 0.07 1/2
di-Sodium, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	0.08	— 0.094
Technical	lb.	0.064	— 0.06
Anhydrous	lb.	16 1/2	— 17
Mono-Sodium, ref.	lb.	25	— 30
Prussiate, Yellow	lb.	24	— 25
Silicate, 60 deg.	100 lbs.	3.12 1/2	— 3.50
40 deg.	100 lbs.	1.80	— 2.25
Sulfide, 60 p.c.	lb.	0.08 1/2	— 0.09
30 p.c. crystals	lb.	0.044	— 0.045
Sulfite	lb.	0.044	— 0.045
Sulfate, Gl'h salt.	100 lbs.	1.75	— 1.85
Thiovanate	lb.	80	— 90
Stroctum Nitrate	lb.	15	— 16
Carbonate	lb.	29	— 30
Sulfur Chloride, red.	lb.	0.08	— 0.10
Yellow	lb.	0.07	— 0.09
Sulfur Dioxide Com.	lb.	12	— 14
Sulfur, crude	ton	25.00	— 30.00
Flour Com'l. bbls.	100 lbs.	1.70	— 2.10
Roll, 100 p.c.	100 lbs.	3.45	— 3.90
Flowers, 100 p.c.	100 lbs.	3.80	— 4.35
Sulfuryl Chloride	lb.	—	25
Tartar Emetic, tech.	lb.	62	— 63
Tin, bichloride	lb.	19	— 21
Crystals	lb.	40	— 41
Whiting	100 lbs.	1.15	— 1.75
Zinc, carbonate	lb.	16	— 18
Chloride, Fused	lb.	0.08	— 0.10
Granulated	lb.	13	— 13 1/2
Cyanide	lb.	45	— 47
Oxide, French	lb.	11 1/2	— 13 1/2
American	lb.	10 1/2	— 11
Sulfate	lb.	0.03 1/2	— 0.04

Metals

Tin Straits	cwt.	—	39.30
Banca	cwt.	—	—
American, pure	cwt.	—	—
90 p.c. pure	cwt.	—	39.30
Copper Prime Lake	cwt.	—	15.50
Electrolytic	cwt.	—	15.00
Casting	cwt.	15.00	15.50
Lead Amer. S. & R. Co.	cwt.	—	7.75
Open Mkt. Price	cwt.	6.75	7.00
Zinc (Spelter) Shipment	cwt.	—	—
Prompt	cwt.	—	7.25
Antimony, Jap. & Chinese ..	cwt.	—	6.50
Aluminum 98-99% Virgin	cwt.	28.00	33.00
98-99% Remelted	cwt.	25.00	27.00
Remelted No. 12	cwt.	—	—
Powdered	cwt.	—	42.00
Magnesium, 99 p.c.	lb.	—	1.75
Manganese ore	unit	.85	.60
Nickel Ingot	cwt.	—	43.00
Shot	cwt.	—	42.00
Electrolytic	cwt.	—	45.00

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Coal-tar Crudes, Intermediates and Colors—Naval Stores

Alumina, (See Fine Chemical Prices)		
Cadmium	lb.	— 1.40
Cobalt	lb.	2.80 — 3.00
Mercury	flask 60.00	— 61.00
Platinum, pure	oz.	90.00 — 100.00
Iridium	oz.	300.00 — 350.00
Palladium	oz.	75.00 — 85.00
Tungsten, ore per short ton unit		
Wolframite, Chinese	4.50	— 5.00
Bolivian	5.00	— 5.50
Scheelite, Amer.	—	6.00
Japanese	—	5.50
Silver	oz.	90% — 99%

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Sulfate	100 lbs.	4.85 — 5.00
Blood, dried, f.o.b. N.Y. unit		— 7.25
Gone, 3 and 50, ground, raw ton		— 48.00
Cyanamide	unit	4.00 — 4.50
*Fish Scrap, dom. dried, f.o.b. works	unit	— 7.25
Nitrate Soda	100 lbs.	3.00 — 3.05
lankeage, high-grade, f.o.b. Chicago	unit	6.75 — 7.00
Phosphate Rock		
Florida pebble, 58 p.c. ton		— 6.85
Tennessee, 78-80 p.c. ton	11.00	— 11.50
Potassium sulfate, 80 p.c. unit	1.75	— 2.00
Sulfate, crude	unit	— 2.85

Naval Stores

(Carloads ex-dock)

Spirits Turpentine in bbls. gal.	— 1.11
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls. gal.	— 1.22
Destructive distilled, bbls. gal.	— 1.18
Pitch, Prime	8.80 — 11.00
Rosins, B	— 12.85
D	— 12.85
E	— 12.85
F	— 12.85
G	— 12.85
H	— 12.85
I	— 12.85
K	— 12.85
M	— 12.85
N	— 12.85
WG	— 12.85
WW	— 13.10
Rosin Oil, first run	69 — 71
Second run	71% — 73
Tar, kiln-burnt	14.50 — 16.00
Retort	14.75 — 15.50

Dyestuffs

COAL-TAR CRUDES

COAL-TAR GRADES		
Anthracene 80-85 p.c.	lb.	75 — 1.00
40-45 p.c.	lb.	15 — 20
Benzene, C. P.	gal.	35 — 40%
(90 p.c.)	gal.	33 — 38%
Carbazol	lb.	85 — 1.00
Cresylic Acid, 95 p.c. dark gal.	1.10 — 1.30	
Straw, 97-99 p.c.	gal.	1.20 — 1.50
Creosol, U.S.P.	lb.	18 — 21
Creosote oil	gal.	20 — 30
Dip. oil	gal.	37% — 40
Naphthalene balls	lb.	15% — 16
Flake	lb.	11 — 14
Phenol	lb.	12 — 17
Export	lb.	25 — 26
Pitch, various grades	ton	14.00 — 18.00
Solvent naphtha	ton	30 — 35%
Tar Acid Oil, 25 p.c.	gal.	57% — 61%
90 p.c.	gal.	75 — 80
Toluene, pure	gal.	35 — 40%
Xylene, 10 deg. dist. range	gal.	45 — 50%
5 deg. dist. range	gal.	50 — 55%
2 deg. dist. range	gal.	60 — 65%

INTERMEDIATES

Acid 1, 2, 4.....	lb.	1.05	—	1.10
Acid, Anthranilic.....	lb.	2.20	—	2.50
Technical.....	lb.	1.70	—	2.00
Acid B.....	lb.	—	—	2.25
Acid Broenner's.....	lb.	1.75	—	1.80
Acid Chloroacetic.....	lb.	1.75	—	1.80
Acid Cleeves.....	lb.	1.75	—	1.90
Acid Gamma.....	lb.	4.00	—	4.25
Acid H.....	lb.	1.70	—	1.85
Acid Laurent's.....	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Acid Metanilic.....	lb.	1.70	—	1.75
Acid Monosulfonic (delta).....	lb.	—	—	3.50
Acid Naphthionic, Crude.....	lb.	—	—	3.5
Refined.....	lb.	1.10	—	1.15
Acid Neville & Winther's.....	lb.	1.80	—	1.85

Acid Phthalic	lb.	50 — 55
Anhydride	lb.	65 — 80
Acid Picramic	lb.	1.00 — 1.05
Acid Picric	lb.	30 — 50
Acid Salicylic, tech.	lb.	38 — 40
Acid Sulfanilic crude	lb.	33 — 35
Acid Tobias	lb.	2.25 — 2.75
Acetanilide, tech.	lb.	40 — 43
p-Aminoacetanilide	lb.	1.80 — 2.00
p-Aminobenzene	lb.	1.15 — 1.20
p-Aminophenol	lb.	2.25 — 2.50
Hydrochloride	lb.	2.00 — 2.25
o-Aminophenol	lb.	3.25 — 3.50
Aniline Oil, (drums extra) ..	lb.	26 — 30
Aniline Salt	lb.	33 — 35
Anthraquinone Subl.	lb.	2.50 — 2.75
Paste, 25 p.c.	lb.	1.00 — 1.10
Rayer's Salt	lb.	1.05 — 1.10
Benzaldehyde, Tech.	lb.	65 — 68
Second Hands	lb.	45 — 48
Benzidine Base	lb.	1.00 — 1.05
Benzidine Sulfate	lb.	80 — 90
Benzoyl chloride	lb.	1.25 — 1.35
Benzylchloride, 95-97	lb.	26 — 30
Bromobenzene	lb.	75 — 80
Chlorobenzene	lb.	14 — 16
Chlorhydrin	lb.	2.50
Diaminophenol	lb.	5.50 — 6.00
Dianisidine	lb.	8.00 — 9.00
o-Dichlorobenzene	lb.	15 — 20
p-Dichlorobenzene	lb.	15 — 25
Dichlorobenzene, mixed	lb.	0.75 — 0.8
Diethylaniline	lb.	1.50 — 1.60
Dimethylaniline, drums ext. ..	lb.	90 — 1.10
Dimethylsulfate	lb.	90 — 1.00
Dinitrophenol	lb.	45 — 50
Dinitrochlorobenzene	lb.	32 — 34
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	30 — 32
Dinitrotoluene	lb.	45 — 50
Dinitrotoluene	lb.	36 — 37
Diphenylamine	lb.	78 — 80
Ethyl Chloride	lb.	1.05 — 1.10
Ethyl Bromide	lb.	1.00 — 1.10
"G" Salt	lb.	80 — 90
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	1.50 — 2.6
Miehl's Ketone	lb.	4.00 — 4.25
Monochlorobenzene	lb.	14 — 16
Monomethylaniline	lb.	2.00 — 2.40
a-Naphthol, crude	lb.	1.15 — 1.25
Refined	lb.	1.45 — 1.50
b-Naphthol, distilled	lb.	50 — 55
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	45 — 50
b-Naphthylamine, tech.	lb.	1.90 — 2.00
Sublimed	lb.	2.25 — 2.50
m-Nitroaniline	lb.	95 — 1.00
p-Nitroaniline	lb.	1.15 — 1.20
p-Nitroacetanilide	lb.	80 — 85
Nitrobenzene	lb.	14 — 15
p-Nitrochlorobenzene	lb.	42 — 45
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	80 — 85
p-Nitrophenol	lb.	80 — 85
o-Nitrophenol	lb.	75 — 80
p-Nitro-p-toluidine	lb.	3.25 — 3.50
p-Nitro-o-toluidine	lb.	3.65 — 4.00
p-Nitrosodimethylaniline	lb.	— 2.00
p-Nitrotoluene	lb.	16 — 18
Nitrotoluenes, Mixed	lb.	30 — 32
o-Nitrotoluene	lb.	2.30 — 2.50
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.30 — 1.35
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.30 — 1.35
Phenyl-a-Naphthylamine	lb.	2.50 — 2.75
Phosgene	lb.	1.00 — 1.25
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	65 — 80
"R" Salt	lb.	85 — 90
Resorcinol, Technical	lb.	2.25 — 2.75
Sodium Metanilate	lb.	1.45 — 1.50
Sodium Naphthionate	lb.	80 — 85
Sodium Picramate	lb.	90 — 95
Schaeffer's Salt	lb.	80 — 85
c-Toluene Sulfonamide	lb.	2.75 — 3.20
Tolidine	lb.	1.70 — 1.75
Sulfate	lb.	— 1.10
Tolidine, Mixed	lb.	45 — 50
o-Tolidine	lb.	27 — 30
p-Tolidine	lb.	1.75 — 1.85
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	1.50 — 1.60
Triphenyl Phosphate	lb.	1.00 — 1.05
Xylydine	lb.	50 — 55

COAL-TAR COLORS

ACID COLORS:		
Black	lb.	1.25 — 1.70
Blue	lb.	1.00 — 5.00
Brown	lb.	1.25 — 2.00
Fuchsin	lb.	2.50 — 3.00
Green	lb.	2.70 — 6.00
Orange 11	lb.	80 — 1.00
Orange 111	lb.	1.00 — 1.25
Red	lb.	4.30 — 1.50
Scarlet	lb.	— 1.00
Violet 10B	lb.	— 6.50
Alpine Yellow	lb.	2.00 — 7.50
*Nominal		

Azo Yellow	lb.	— 2.00
Azo Yellow, green shade ..	lb.	3.50 — 4.50
Brilliant Delphine B.S.	lb.	8.50 — 14.00
Erythrosin	lb.	12.00 — 14.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G.	lb.	— 4.50
Fast Red, 6B extra, cont.	lb.	— 3.00
Indigotin, conc.	lb.	3.00 — 3.50
Indigotin, paste	lb.	1.50 — 1.60
Naphthol Green	lb.	— 1.95
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.75 — 7.50
Orange, R. G.	lb.	2.00 — 2.25
Orange Y conc.	lb.	80 — 1.00
Patent Blue, Swiss Type	lb.	9.00 — 10.00
Ponceau	lb.	— 1.25
Scarlet 2R	lb.	1.00 — 1.10
Tartrazin, Dom.	lb.	— 2.50
Uranine	lb.	10.00 — 11.00
Wool Green S. Swiss.	lb.	— 7.00

DIRECT COLORS:

Black	lb.	1.00 — 1.15
Sky Blue, conc.	lb.	4.25 — 4.75
Sky Blue 5BX	lb.	— 2.50
Blue 2B	lb.	70 — 1.00
Brown R	lb.	1.65 — 1.80
Brown G	lb.	1.65 — 1.70
Bordeaux	lb.	1.75 — 2.50
Fast Pink	lb.	7.50
Fast Black	lb.	4.00 — 5.00
Fast Red	lb.	3.50 — 6.00
Fast Yellow	lb.	1.50 — 2.00
Yellow	lb.	2.00 — 4.00
Violet con't	lb.	2.00 — 2.50
Benzopurpurin, 10 B.	lb.	3.50 — 4.00
Benzopurpurin, 4 B.	lb.	— 1.95
Chrysophenin, Dom.	lb.	2.25 — 2.50
Congo Red 4B Type	lb.	90 — 1.00
Dianiline Sky, Blue F. F.	lb.	5.00 — 5.25
Geranine	lb.	8.75 — 9.25
Oxamine Violet	lb.	7.00 — 8.00

OIL COLORS:

Black	lb.	70 — 1.00
Blue	lb.	1.65 — 2.00
Orange	lb.	1.40 — 1.50
Red III	lb.	1.65 — 2.00
Scarlet	lb.	1.75 — 2.00
Yellow	lb.	1.70 — 2.00
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	90 — 95

SULFUR COLORS:

Black	lb.	20 — 30
Blue	lb.	70 — 1.35
Brown	lb.	35 — 45
Green	lb.	1.00 — 2.00
Yellow	lb.	90 — 1.00

CHROME COLORS:

Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	7.75 — 9.25
Alizarin medium	lb.	6.25 — 7.50
Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	2.50
Alizarin Cyanine	lb.	40.00 — 12.00
Alizarin Orange	lb.	1.55 — 1.90
Alizarin Red, 20 p.c. Paste ..	lb.	1.10 — 1.25
Alizarin Yellow G.	lb.	— 1.00
Alizarin Yellow R.	lb.	— 1.50
Chrome Black, Dom.	lb.	1.25 — 1.35
Chrome Black, Imp.	lb.	2.20 — 2.50
Chrome Blue	lb.	2.50 — 2.75
Chrome Brown	lb.	1.25 — 3.00
Chrome Green, Dom.	lb.	— 2.00
Chrome Red	lb.	— 2.00
Chrome Yellow	lb.	— 7.00
Gallocyanin	lb.	3.25 — 4.00

BASIC COLORS:

'Alkali' Blue	lb.	85 — 1.45
Auramine O	lb.	2.50 — 3.25
Auramine OO	lb.	4.15 — 4.25
Bismarck Brown R.	lb.	70 — 90
Bismarck Brown G.	lb.	1.20 — 1.30
Brilliant Green Crystals	lb.	6.00 — 7.00
Chrysoidin R.	lb.	75 — 1.00
Chrysoidin Y	lb.	75 — 85
Crystal Violet	lb.	5.00 — 6.00
Emerald Green, Crystals	lb.	8.00 — 8.50
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	85 — 95
Fuchsin Crystals, Dom.	lb.	— 6.50
Fuchsin Base	lb.	4.50 — 5.50
Magenta Dom.	lb.	4.25 — 4.75
Malachite Green, Crystals ..	lb.	4.50 — 5.00
Malachite Green, Powd.	lb.	3.50 — 3.60
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	2.75 — 3.75
Methyl Violet, 3B	lb.	3.50 — 3.75
Methyl Violet, 6B	lb.	4.50 — 5.00
Nigrosine, apts. sol.	lb.	— 85
Nigrosine, water sol., blue ..	lb.	— 70
Phosphine G. Domestic	lb.	7.00 — 10.00
Rhodamine B. ex. cont.	lb.	40.00 — 45.00
Safranin	lb.	3.50 — 5.00
Victoria Blue B.	lb.	5.00 — 5.50
Victoria Blue, base, Dom.	lb.	6.00 — 6.50
Victoria Blue, crystals	lb.	6.00 — 6.50
Victoria Green	lb.	6.00 — 7.00
Victoria Red	lb.	7.00 — 8.00
Victoria Yellow	lb.	7.00 — 8.00
Violamine R & B.	lb.	— 8.00

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 Para Toluidine
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NATURAL DYE STUFFS

Annatto, fine	lb.	.32	—	.33
Seed	lb.	.05	—	.06
Carmine No. 40	lb.	5.75	—	5.80
Cochineal	lb.	.60	—	.62
Gambler, see tanning.				
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Oudes	lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Guatemala	lb.	1.90	—	2.00
Kurpahs	lb.	1.60	—	1.80
Madras	lb.	.90	—	1.10
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.25	—	.27
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	.26	—	.29
Chinese	lb.	.33	—	.35
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.				
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.09 1/2	—	.10
Aleppy	lb.	.09 1/4	—	.09 3/4

DYEWOODS

Harwood	lb.	.06	—	.08
Camwood, chips	lb.	.16	—	.20
Fustic, sticks	ton	40.00	—	50.00
Chips	lb.	.04	—	.06
Hyperic, chips	lb.	.07	—	.09
Logwood Sticks	ton	40.00	—	50.00
Chips	lb.	.04 1/2	—	.06 1/4
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.				
Red Saunders	lb.	.15	—	.16

DYE EXTRACTS

Note: Range of prices on dye extracts includes quality range for large quantity.

Archil, Double	lb.	.24	—	.27
Triple	lb.	—	—	.19
Concentrated	lb.	.24	—	.27
Cutch, Mangrove, see Tanning				
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.15	—	.18
Liquid	lb.	.11	—	.13
Tablet	lb.	.13	—	.14
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	—	—
English	lb.	.24	—	.26
Concentrated	lb.	—	—	—
Flavine	lb.	1.00	—	1.50
Fustic, Solid	lb.	.24	—	.32
Crystals	lb.	.30	—	.40
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.14	—	.18
Gall	lb.	.25	—	.27
Hematin Extract 51 deg.	lb.	.12	—	.14
Crystals	lb.	.28	—	.35
Hyperic, liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.20	—	.30
Logwood, solid	lb.	.22	—	.31
51 deg., Twaddle	lb.	.13	—	.17
Osage Orange, Extract 45 deg.	lb.	.09	—	.16
Crystals	lb.	—	—	.30
Persian Berries	lb.	.45	—	.47
Quebracho, see tanning.				
Quercitron, 51 deg.	lb.	.07 1/2	—	.08 1/2
Powdered, 100 p.c.	lb.	.14	—	.18

MISCELLANEOUS DYE STUFFS

Albumen, Egg, edible	lb.	.70	—	.75
Technical	lb.	—	—	—
Blood, imported	lb.	—	—	.70
Domestic	lb.	—	—	.75
Prussian blue	lb.	.80	—	.85
Soluble	lb.	1.00	—	1.25
Spray yolk	lb.	.40	—	.45
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.11	—	.16
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.12	—	.14
100-lb. tins	lb.	—	—	.13 1/2
500-lb. casks	lb.	—	—	.12 1/2
Carload lots	lb.	—	—	.12

DEXTRINS AND STARCHES

British Gum	per 100 lbs.	5.85	—	6.05
Dextrin, Corn, white or yellow	per 100 lbs.	5.55	—	5.75
Potato, white or canary	lb.	.11	—	.13
Starch, Powd., bags	100 lbs.	3.75	—	3.83
Pearl, bags	100 lbs.	3.58	—	3.68
Potato, Domestic	lb.	.07	—	.07 1/2
Imported, duty paid	lb.	.06 1/2	—	.07
Tapioca flour, high grade	lb.	.06 1/2	—	.07 1/2
Medium grade	lb.	.04	—	.05
Low grade	lb.	.03	—	.04

*Nominal

Tanning Materials

Algarobilla	ton	—	—	—
Divi Divi	ton	70.00	—	75.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	16.00	—	18.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.	ton	75.00	—	80.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	67.00	—	70.00
Myrobalans, J1	ton	60.00	—	65.00
J2	ton	45.00	—	50.00
B1	ton	58.00	—	63.00
B2	ton	42.00	—	47.00
R2	ton	42.00	—	47.00
Oak Bark	ton	20.00	—	23.00
Ground	ton	—	—	25.00
Quercitron Bark rough	ton	13.00	—	15.00
Ground	ton	27.00	—	29.00
Sumac, Sicily, 28 p.c. tan.	ton	—	—	75.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan.	ton	65.00	—	70.00
Valonia Cups 28-33 p.c.	ton	45.00	—	55.00
Beard, 40 p.c.	ton	70.00	—	80.00
Wattle Bark	ton	70.00	—	80.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls., f.o.b. wks.	lb.	.03 1/4	—	.04
Decolorized, 25 p.c. bbls.	lb.	.09 1/4	—	.09 1/2
Powdered, 60 p.c.	lb.	.09	—	.09 1/2
Gambler, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.09 1/2	—	.10 1/4
Common	lb.	.09	—	.09 1/2
Cubes, Singapore	lb.	.15	—	.16
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan works.	lb.	.08 1/2	—	.09 1/4
Larch, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.04 1/4	—	.05
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan.	lb.	.09 1/2	—	.09 1/4
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan.	lb.	.11	—	.12
Liquid, 35 p.c. tan.	lb.	.06 1/2	—	.07 1/4
Myrobalans, liq., 23-25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.07 1/4	—	.08
Solid, 50 p.c. tan.	lb.	.12	—	.12 1/2
Substitute, liq., 23-25 p.c.	lb.	.07	—	.07 1/2
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.06 1/4	—	.07
Tanks	lb.	.06 1/4	—	.06 1/2
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tks.	lb.	.06	—	.06 1/4
Barrels	lb.	.06 1/4	—	.06 1/2
35 p.c. tan, bleaching.	lb.	.07	—	.07 1/2
Solid, 65 p.c. tan ordinary.	lb.	.09 1/2	—	.10
Clarified	lb.	—	—	.12
Spruce, liquid, 25 p.c. tan, works, tanks	lb.	.01 1/4	—	.01 1/2
Powd., 50 p.c. tan.	lb.	.02 1/4	—	.03
Sumac, liquid, tan.	lb.	.07 1/2	—	.08

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

(Carloads)

Cod Newfoundland	gal.	—	—	.95
Second Hands	gal.	.85	—	.90
Domestic, prime	gal.	.90	—	.95
Cod Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	55.00	—	60.00
Norwegian	bbl.	55.00	—	60.00
Degras, American	lb.	.06	—	.06 1/4
English	lb.	.06 1/2	—	.07
Neutral	lb.	.10	—	.13
Herring	gal.	—	—	.65
Horse	lb.	.11	—	.12
Lard prime	gal.	1.55	—	1.60
Off prime	gal.	1.35	—	1.40
No. 1	gal.	—	—	1.20
Extra, No. 1	gal.	—	—	1.25
No. 2	gal.	—	—	1.15
Menhaden, Light strained.	gal.	—	—	.75
Yellow, bleached	gal.	—	—	.78
Extra, bleached, winter.	gal.	—	—	.80
Blown	gal.	—	—	.87
Crude, f.o.b. works, bbls.	gal.	—	—	.50
Tanks	gal.	—	—	.45
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	—	—	1.65
30 deg., cold test	gal.	—	—	1.60
40 deg., cold test	gal.	—	—	1.50
Prime	gal.	1.85	—	1.65
Oleo, Oil	lb.	.16 1/2	—	.20
Red Distilled	lb.	.11 1/2	—	.12
Saponified	lb.	.11 1/2	—	.12
Sod	lb.	—	—	—
Sperm bleached winter				
38 deg., cold test	gal.	—	—	1.80
45 deg., cold test	gal.	—	—	1.75

*Nominal

Stearic Acid, single pressed.	lb.	.20 1/4	—	.21
Double pressed	lb.	.21 1/4	—	.22
Triple pressed	lb.	.22 1/4	—	.23
Tallow, acidless	gal.	1.25	—	1.30
Whale, natural winter.	gal.	—	—	1.00
Bleached, winter	gal.	—	—	1.15
Crude, tanks, Coast	lb.	—	—	.13

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb.	—	—	.15
Cases	lb.	.16	—	.17
No. 3	lb.	.14 1/2	—	.15
China Wood Oil, bbls.	lb.	.16 1/2	—	.17
Coast, bbls.	lb.	.13 1/2	—	.14
Coconut Dom. Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.15 1/4	—	.15 1/2
Tanks, Spot	lb.	.14 1/4	—	.14 1/2
Cochin, bbls., Dom.	lb.	.16 1/2	—	.17
Tanks	lb.	.15 1/4	—	.16
Manila, tanks, coast.	lb.	.12 1/4	—	.13
Edible	lb.	.18	—	.18 1/2
Copra, Pacific Coast	lb.	.07 1/2	—	.07 3/4
Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	.16	—	.16 1/2
Crude Tanks Shipping pt.	lb.	.10	—	.10 1/2
Barrels	lb.	.12 1/4	—	.13
Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. d.	lb.	.07 1/4	—	.08
mills, in buyers' tanks.	lb.	.10 1/4	—	.11 1/2
Prime Summer, Yel. bbls.	lb.	.10 1/4	—	.11 1/2
White	lb.	.14 1/4	—	.14 1/2
Winter yellow	lb.	.17	—	.17 1/2
Hempseed	lb.	.10 1/2	—	.10 3/4
Linseed, raw car lots.	gal.	1.00	—	1.02
5 barrel lots.	gal.	1.03	—	1.05
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots.	gal.	1.06	—	1.08
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots.	gal.	1.08	—	1.10
Raw tanks	gal.	—	—	.93
English, Spot	gal.	—	—	.95
Olive, denatured	gal.	3.00	—	3.10
Edible	gal.	3.50	—	3.60
Foots	lb.	.12	—	.12 1/2
Palm Lagos, casks.	lb.	.10 1/2	—	.10 3/4
"Benin"	lb.	—	—	.10 1/2
Niger	lb.	.09 1/4	—	.10
Palm Kernel, domestic.	lb.	.16	—	.16 1/2
Imported	lb.	.15	—	.15 1/2
Peanut Oil, refined.	lb.	.17	—	.17 1/2
Crude, f.o.b. mills tanks.	lb.	.09 1/2	—	.10
Oriental, coast, tanks.	lb.	.09 1/2	—	.09 3/4
Crude, Bbls., spot.	lb.	.14 1/2	—	.15
Perilla, coast tanks.	lb.	.11	—	.12
Buls., N. Y.	lb.	—	—	.12
Poppy Seed	gal.	—	—	3.25
Rapeseed, ref'd bbl.	gal.	1.25	—	1.65
Blown	gal.	1.45	—	1.75
Crude, coast, tanks.	lb.	.12 1/4	—	.13
"Sesame, domestic, edible.	gal.	—	—	2.25
Imported	lb.	—	—	—
Soya Bean, tanks, Coast, Oct.	lb.	.08 1/2	—	.08 3/4
Futures	lb.	.08 1/2	—	.08 3/4
New York, bbls., crude.	lb.	.12	—	.12 1/2
Edible	lb.	.15	—	.15 1/2
Walnut, Crude	lb.	.14	—	.15

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOW

(New York Markets)

Grease, white	lb.	.10 1/4	—	.11 1/4
Yellow	lb.	—	—	.09
House	lb.	—	—	.06 1/4
Brown	lb.	—	—	.06 1/2
Lard City	lb.	.20 1/4	—	.20 3/4
Compound	lb.	.15 1/2	—	.16
Stearine, lard	lb.	—	—	.24 1/4
Oleo	lb.	—	—	.14 1/4
Tallow, edible	lb.	—	—	.13 1/2
City, Special	lb.	—	—	.08

(Chicago Markets)

Tallow, edible	lb.	.12	—	.12 1/2
City Fancy	lb.	.11 1/2	—	.12
Prime Packers	lb.	.10 1/4	—	.11
Grease, Choice White.	lb.	.12	—	.12 1/2
"A" White	lb.	.08 1/4	—	.08 1/2
"B" White	lb.	.08	—	.08 1/4
Yellow	lb.	—	—	.07 1/4
Bone	lb.	.06	—	.06 1/4
House	lb.	.05 1/2	—	.06
Stearine, prime oleo.	lb.	.14	—	.14 1/4
Lard leaf	lb.	.22	—	.22 1/4

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

*Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas.	—	—	—	—
f.o.b. New Orleans	—	—	—	—
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta	45.00	—	—	50.00
Columbia	—	—	—	—
New Orleans	ton	—	—	—
*Corn Cake	short ton	—	—	—
Meal Chicago	short ton	53.00	—	56.00
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton	—	—	59.00
Linseed Meal	short ton	—	—	60.00

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Phthalic Acid	None
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ACIDS—Arsenous, 894 bbls., American Metal Co., Tampico; Cresylic, 19 drums, Celluloid Co., Liverpool; Formic, 170 demijohns, R. W. Greeff & Co., Rotterdam; Oxalic, 20 cks., R. W. Greeff & Co., Rotterdam; Phosphoric, 209 carboys, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, London

AGAR AGAR—4 bls., J. L. Hopkins & Co., London

ALBUMEN—Flake, 100 cs., D. L. Moss & Co., Shanghai

ALCOHOL—1 pkge., Excelsior Products Corporation, Trieste

ALIZARINE COLORS—25 cks., W. Schall & Co., Rotterdam

ALMONDS—201 bxs., Baring Bros. & Co., Palermo; 248 bgs., Banca Commerciale Italiana, Palermo; 23 bgs., S. S. Spano, Palermo; 100 cs., Park & Tilford, Malaga; 108 bxs., Commercial National Bank of New York, Malaga; 1,200 bxs., Austin, Nichols & Co., Malaga; 250 bxs., First National Bank, Malaga; 300 bxs., Goldman, Sachs & Co., Malaga; 375 bxs., Chemical National Bank, Malaga; 50 cs., British Bank of South America, Messina; Shelled, 16 bgs., S. S. Spano, Palermo

ALUMINUM—Palmitate, 14 cks., A. Klipstein & Co., London; Sulfate, 66 bbls., W. Schall & Co., Hamburg

AMMONIUM—Carbonate, 18 cks., J. L. & D. S. Riker, Liverpool; 10 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Bristol; Muriate, 50 cks., C. DeP. Field & Co., Bristol; Nitrate, 213 cks., Nitrate Agencies Co., London; Perchlorate, 2,238 cs., First National Bank, Bristol

ANILINE COLORS—6 cks., 3 cks., Franklin Import & Export Co., Hamburg; 8 kegs, F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Liverpool; 26 pkgs., W. Schall & Co., Rotterdam; 140 pkgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam; 3 cylinders, 7 cks., American Dyewood Co., Antwerp; 4 cylinders, New York Color & Chemical Co., Inc., Antwerp; 1 csk., 5 cylinders, W. F. Sykes & Co., Antwerp; 7 cylinders, 6 cks., E. M. Thayer & Co., Antwerp; 1 csk., Gallagher & Acher, Havre

ARGOLS—19 cks., Tartar Chemical Works, Naples; 100 cks., Royal Bank of Canada, Naples

BALSAM—12 cs., Dodge & Olcott, Central American Ports; 2 cs., Merchant's Bank of America, Central American Ports; 4 cs., Commercial Bank of Spanish America, Central American Ports; 8 cs., Neuss, Hessel & Co., Central American Ports

BARIUM—Carbonate, 140 cks., C. B. Richard & Co., Rotterdam; Chloride, 63 cks., E. M. Sergeant & Co., Hamburg

BARK—Buckthorn, 36 bls., A. Joensen & Co., Hamburg; Cinchona, 49 bgs., Eastmond Co., Colombo

BEANS—Cocoa, 92 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., La Guayra; 300 bgs., Merchants Bank of America, Inc., La Guayra; 22 bgs., Meyer & Co., La Guayra; 500 bgs., G. Amsinck & Co., Puerto Cabello; 150 bgs., H. O. Wilbur & Co., Puerto Cabello; 23 bgs., Scholtz & Co., Puerto Cabello; 46 cks., International Overseas Corporation, Manila; 100 bgs., R. A. Putnam & Co., Guayaquil; 1,000 bgs., Huth & Co., London; 311 cks., Fruit Dispatch Co., Limon; 1,000 bgs., Irving National Bank, Bahia; 21 bgs., Middleton & Co., Dominica; Vanilla, 3 cs., Gomez & Sloane, Vera Cruz; 9 cs., Dodge & Olcott, Vera Cruz; 12 cs., Thurston & Braidich, Vera Cruz; 25 cs., G. Lueders & Co., Bordeaux

BONE ASH—7,122 bgs., American Trading Co., Buenos Aires

CAMPORH—50 cs., Standard Bank of South Africa, London

CASEIN—2 cs., Van Oppen & Co., London

CHALK—Precipitated, 50 cks., H. J. Baker & Bros., Bristol

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—10 cs., Downing & Co., Barcelona

CHEMICALS—3 cs., Merck & Co., Hamburg; 9 bbls., Roessler, Hasselacher Chemical Co., Hamburg; 150 bgs., 84 cks., 212 pkgs., C. B. Richard, Hamburg; 3 cs., Liberty National Bank, Gothenburg; 54 cs., State Forwarding Co., Havre; 182 bbls., Hummel & Robinson, Hamburg

CLAY—China, 200 cks., English China Clay Co., Ltd., Bristol

COBALT—Resinate, 19 cks., R. F. Downing & Co., Bristol

COPPER—Carbonate, 34 cks., Judson Freight

Forwarding Co., Rotterdam

CRESOL—140 cs., Lehn & Fink, Inc., Hamburg

CUDBEAR—5 cks., Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool

DIVI DIVI—6,387 bgs., W. H. Knox & Co., Rio Hacho; 1,893 bgs., R. Desvernine, Curacao; 500 bgs., I. Brandon & Bros., Panama

DRUGS—8 cks., Herald Trading Co., Havre; 3 cs., State Forwarding & Shipping Co., Havre; 2 bls., 3 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; 1 cs., Equitable Trust Co., Havre; 8 cs., Samson Rosenblatt

EXTRACTS—Quebracho, 8,500 bgs., W. Schall & Co., Buenos Aires

FRUIT JUICE—4 cs., Brodsky & Sovak, Hamburg

FULLER'S EARTH—250 bgs., L. A. Salomon & Bros., Bristol; 600 bgs., L. A. Salomon & Bros., London

FUSTIC—2,002 pcs., C. H. Pearson, Central American Ports

GELATIN—20 cs., American Express Co., Rotterdam; Powder, 100 bgs., G. B. Ritchie & Co., Hamburg

GLYCERIN—Crude, 48 bbls., du Pont de Nemours Co., Gothenburg

GRAPHITE—705 cks., Mechanics & Metals National Bank, Marseille

GUM—Arabic, 172 bgs., Bank of New York, London; Chiclé, 8 bls., H. Marquardt & Co., Vera Cruz; 366 cks., American Express Co., Vera Cruz; 4 cks., J. A. Medina, Vera Cruz; 349 bls., American Chiclé Co., Progresso; Myrrh, 7 bls., J. F. Hopkins, London; Tragacanth, 30 bgs., Guaranty Trust Co., London; 32 cs., Thurston & Braidich, London; 6 cs., 30 bgs., Jacques, Wolf & Co., London

HERBS—17 bls., A. Bentkamp, Southampton; 10 bls., M. Hermann Co., Havre

HOPS—215 bls., A. Brunyndouck, Bordeaux; 40 bls., Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg

INDIGO—290 bbls., National City Bank, Havre

IRON OXIDE—48 cks., Minnesota Linseed Oil Co., Liverpool

KOLA NUTS—25 bgs., New York & West Indies Trading Corporation, Kingston; 10 bgs., Scholtz & Co., Puerto Cabello

LEECHES—5 cs., Midwood Chemical Co., Bordeaux

LICORICE JUICE—10 cs., F. Stearns & Co., London

LIME—Citrate, 431 cks., C. Pfizer & Co., Messina; 172 cks., Goldman, Sachs & Co., Messina

LIME JUICE—11 cks., A. D. Straus & Co., Dominica; 54 cks., Middleton & Co., Dominica; 6 cks., Huth, Gillespie & Co., Dominica; 12 cks., 1 bbl., Perry, Ryer & Co., Dominica

MAGNESIA—23 bbls., W. Schall & Co., Hamburg

MAGNESITE—Calcined, 220 cks., H. J. Baker & Bro., Rotterdam

MANGANESE—3 drums, R. F. Downing & Co., Bristol; 1 bale, E. McKernon, Punta Arenas

MEDICAL PREPARATIONS—8 cs., E. Fougere & Co., London

MEDICINES—1 cs., 10 cs., T. Nevins, London; 5 cs., Strohmeier & Arpe Co., Gothenburg

MICA—150 cs., General Electric Co., Calcutta; 100 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Calcutta; 50 cs., International Banking Corporation, Calcutta; 53 cs., J. B. Moore & Co., Rio de Janeiro; Splittings, 212 cks., Roger, Pyatt Shellac Co., Calcutta

NAPHTHALENE—192 bbls., Kidder, Peabody & Co., Hamburg; 85 cks., Thornett & Fehr, Hamburg; 83 cks., A. Dena Co., Hull

OILS—Coconut, 278 cs., E. F. Drew & Co., Colombo; Chaulmoogra, 40 cs., Noble, Regnerd & Co., Calcutta; Olive, 150 bbls., 1 cs., J. Garneau & Co., Malaga; 300 cs., Chemical National Bank, Sevilla; 20 cks., La Montague & Sons, Bordeaux; 75 cs., Merigun Wine Co., Bordeaux; Palma, 603 cks., Colgate & Co., Sierra Leone

OILS, ESSENTIAL—6 cs., Ungerer & Co., London; 50 quarter cs., Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., Messina; 10 cs., Rockhill & Victor, Havre; 1 cs., National Tobacco Co., Havre; Bay, 4 cs., Rene Moelhausen, St. Lucia; 1 bbl., Rene Moelhausen, Guade-

loupe; Citronella, 1 drum, A. Rosenkhal & Sons, Puerto Barrios; Lima, 26 cs., Middleton & Co., Dominica; 2 cs., F. S. Maynard & Son, Dominica; 6 cs., Mabre & Reynard, Dominica; Orange, 5 cs., Middleton & Co., Dominica; 4 cs., F. S. Maynard & Son, Dominica; 9 cs., New York & West Indies Trading Corporation, Kingston

OZOKERITE—Crude, 129 bgs., Irving National Bank, Rotterdam

PALLADIUM—Metallic, 1 cs., Dentist's Supply Co., London

PERFUMERY—5 cs., Thomas & Pierson, Hamburg; 1 bx., Transatlantic Shipping Co., Hamburg; 1 bx., Caldwell & Co., Hamburg; 133 cs., A. H. Smith & Co., Havre; 4 cs., 2 cs., Dodge & Olcott, Havre; 4 cs., Davies, Turner & Co., Southampton; 1 cs., Stegeman Co., Southampton; 1 cs., J. W. Hampton, Jr. & Co., Southampton; 23 cs., C. Baer, Southampton; 9 cs., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Southampton; 1 cs., Gerhard & Hey, London; 4 cs., Orbis Products Trading Co., Bordeaux; 1 cs., Lord & Taylor, Havre; 1 cs., C. B. Richard, Havre; 8 cs., R. Bertrand, Havre; 6 cs., M. Levy, Havre; 2 cs., J. Manheimer, Havre; 1 cs., Lindemann Co., Havre; 1 cs., American Excelsior Trading Co., Havre; 3 cs., E. Levy, Havre; 19 cs., R. Arnold & Co., Havre; 4 cs., Bank of New York, Havre; 1 cs., Stegeman Co., Havre; 1 cs., Thomas & Pierson, Havre; 5 cs., Southern Pacific Co., Havre

PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS—21 cs., Elson & Brewer, Havre; 4 cs., Funch, Edye & Co., Havre

PLUMBAGO—1 cs., Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg; 423 bbls., G. F. Pattinos, Colombo; 430 bbls., Irving National Bank, Colombo; 100 bbls., Paterson, Boardman & Knapp, Colombo; 119 bbls., McCullough Co., Colombo; 1 csk., W. Imlay, Progresso

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QUICKSILVER—60 flasks, Poulton & Poirier, Vera Cruz

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SPICES—Cassia, 198 bls., New York Overseas Co., Christiania; Chillies, 145 bgs., Frame & Co., Liverpool; Cloves, 20 bls., 300 bls., Frame & Co., London; 500 bls., Park Union Foreign Banking Corporation, London; Ginger, 439 bgs., Frame & Co., Liverpool; 180 bgs., Frame & Co., London; Mace, 51

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WAX—Bees, 100 scks., Duncan Fox & Co., Valparaíso; 1 cs., Spruille Braden, Coquimbo; **Montan, Crude**, 225 bgs., Chemical National Bank, Hamburg; **Paraffin**, 1,280 bgs., Smith & Nichols, Calcutta; 817 bgs., Moore & Munger, London

WHITING—500 bgs., Banker's Trust Co., Antwerp; 100 bgs., Katzenbach, Bullock & Co., London; 50 csks., Strohmeier & Arpe Co., Hamburg

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The following officers of the staff at the National Headquarters in Chicago were re-elected: C. W. Price, general manager; Sidney J. Williams, secretary, W. H. Frater treasurer and R. T. Solenstein, assistant secretary.

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Sun River Chemical Co., Dover, Del., capital \$300,000. Minerals. Cornelius A. Cole, Hackensack, N. J., Robert A. Van Voorhis, Jersey City; W. E. Schells, Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Liberty Drug Co., Dover, Del., capital \$100,000. Wholesale dealers in drugs. John E. Feely, Benjamin H. Tansey, Andrew C. Sullivan, Boston, Mass.

American Inventors Corporation, Dover, Del., capital \$1,200,000. To invent and patent in mechanical and chemical lines. W. D. Gannin, Stewart N. Daniel, John B. Daniel, Baltimore, Md.

C. K. Thomas & Co., Manhattan, capital 1,000 shares of common stock, no par value; active capital \$100,000. C. H. D. Foster, A. K. Newman, S. S. Lesser, 63 Wall St., New York.

Tiffin-Henderson Co., Manhattan, capital \$100,000. Chemicals. W. A. Sloane, M. J. M. Hamburger, J. N. Helfat, 233 Broadway, New York.

Scientific Drug and Toilet Co., Dover, Del., capital \$300,000. Drugs. Robert K. Thistle, Harry C. Hand, A. Roy Myers, New York.

Leon Maurice Laboratories Co., Dover, Del., capital \$50,000. To manufacture patent medicines. L. M. Montgomery, W. J. Montgomery, T. M. Montgomery, all of Montgomery, Ala.

Netherlands Chemical Co., Ltd., Manhattan, capital \$25,000. R. E. K. Stadnitski, C. K. W. Van Steenwyck, G. J. Mullen, 84 Front St., New York.

American Linseed Realty Corporation, Manhattan, capital \$350,000. J. J. Reilly, W. J. Gilleran, R. E. Cook, 419 W. 115th st., New York.

Robert Y. Barrows, Newark, N. J., capital \$20,000. Toilet articles. Robert Y. Barrows, Rutherford; H. Harman, Montclair; Russell Fleming, Plainfield, N. J.

Florence Seed and Fertilizer Co., Inc., Florence, S. C., capital \$150,000. D. C. Shelley, P. H. Arrowsmith, Florence.

Shepard Guano Co., Augusta, Ga., capital \$150,000. W. H. P. Shepard, Savannah, Ga., president and treasurer; Miss A. L. Walsh, secretary, Augusta.

Capital Increases—National Gum Co., 42 Spring Street, Newark, N. J., from \$50,000 to \$200,000.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

Of Drug & Chemical Markets, published weekly at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1920, State of New York, County of New York—
Before me, a commissioner of deeds in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared N. W. Haynes, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Publisher of the Drug & Chemical Markets, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse side of this form to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher N. W. Haynes, 3 Park Place, New York City; Editor, F. F. Burgin, 3 Park Place, New York City; Managing Editor, none; Business Manager, N. W. Haynes, 3 Park Place, New York City.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.) Drug & Chemical Markets, Inc., 3 Park Place, N. Y. City; N. W. Haynes, 3 Park Place, New York City; Ira P. MacNair, 3 Park Place, New York City.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None such.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for which such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner, and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has an interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 28th day of September, 1920. (Seal) Hortense Schloss, Commissioner of Deeds, City of New York, Residing in Bronx County, New York County Clerk's No. 605; New York County Register's No. 20162; Commission expires October 20th, 1920.



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SERVICE The technical service of the Company is at the disposal of its customers without charge. Shade Cards, containing colors produced under actual dyeing conditions of the various trades, are prepared regularly and distributed to all interested in dyestuffs.

PROGRESS Development of new "National" dyes, as called for by market conditions, is made as speedily as possible by good manufacturing and controlling conditions.

General Offices, 21 Broadway

National Aniline

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ALPHA NAPHTHYLAMIN ORTHO NITRO TOLUOL ORTHO TOLUIDIN

NEWPORT CHEMICAL WORKS, Inc.

120 BROADWAY

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Firefoam Smothers Fire

It Coats

It Clings

It Floats

The last ten years has seen an enormous increase in the use of inflammable chemicals in every industry, in all sections of the country.

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FIREFOAM sticks to the ceiling as readily as to the floor. It floats on any burning liquid. No surface

We offer for prompt shipment—

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Hexamethylenetetramine
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(Oil of Wintergreen—Synthetic)
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All complying with highest purity standards

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